To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,065 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1943 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

OUR NAVAL ACES DOWN FIVE ENEMY BOMBERS OVER MARSHALL GROUP

Lone Hayabusa Captures Mosquito Plane in Mid-Air

Pilot of Much Vaunted Enemy Machine, in Debut Over Burma, is Caught Up by Japanese Fighter And Surrenders Without Firing a Shot

By HIROSHI NAGAI
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, December 13.—The Mosquito, a twin-motored wooden plane for scouting purposes, whose speed is the pride of the British air force in India, made its first appearance over Burma in the beginning of last month, only to fall easy prey to one of our Hayabusa planes.

The story deals with a Mosquito plane which was captured by a Hayabusa while in flight, but which had to be abandoned because it lacked the necessary gasoline for a journey to X X Base.

This feat of the Hayabusa plane is another illustration of the wide gap between the standard of Japanese pilots and those of the foe as well as in the performance and build of the aircraft of the enemy forces.

It was the afternoon of December 10. Information was received that an enemy plane had made an appearance. At once Captain Kuroe of the crack Hayabusa fighter unit, went up in his favorite Hayabusa plane.

Enemy Plane Sighted

It was about X o'clock. Far away a solitary plane became visible, in bold relief against the sky. It was flying at top speed, heading for X X Base.

On close observation it was found that it was an enemy Mosquito scouting and bombing plane. Captain Kuroe, turned the nose of his plane. The next moment he was off in a bee-line toward the enemy plane.

It was this same Captain Kuroe who shot down, with a single volley, a Mosquito plane when it appeared over Burma for the first time in the beginning of November.

With the swiftness of a bullet Captain Kuroe approached the enemy plane. Then the enemy, who was apparently overawed by the ferocity and speed of the Captain's plane, in all probability lost his fighting spirit before he had done any fighting. Abruptly he wheeled. Then he flew westward at full speed.

Captain Kuroe, the last man to let an adversary go, unhesitatingly gave chase.

Hayabusa Catches Up

Presently the Arakan mountain range came in sight.

The much vaunted speed of the Mosquito was no match for the Hayabusa piloted by Captain Kuroe.

There was no escape for the enemy plane. The distance between the two planes was gradually being reduced. Finally Captain Kuroe caught up with the enemy plane.

As he was about to deal the death blow, a thought flashed through his mind.

"Yes. I will capture the Mosquito," he said to himself. So saying, he fired his machine-gun.

The shots, fired accurately, put out of commission the port engine of the Mosquito. The enemy was vainly trying to escape with its single motor.

Captain Kuroe flew abreast of the struggling Mosquito. He flew first on one side of the Mosquito and then on the other.

Foe Pilot Surrenders

Eventually Captain Kuroe, covering the enemy with his machine-gun, found himself over X X Island in the Bay of Bengal.

Suddenly the pilot of the Mosquito, produced a white handkerchief from the pocket of his garb, and began to wave it frantically. The enemy's intentions were unmistakable. He wished surrender.

A faint-hearted fellow, thought Captain Kuroe and smiled. When he had satisfied himself that the enemy had no more will to fight, he slowed down. At this time he was flying on the port side of the enemy plane and in close proximity to it.

The pilot of the Mosquito was still waving his handkerchief desperately. A large British nose was visible from under the flier's headgear.

Ordered to Follow

"Follow me," shouted Captain Kuroe to the pilot in English, resisting an impulse to laugh. However, noise of the engine drowned the Captain's words. He motioned to the enemy pilot and eventually succeeded in making him understand that he was to follow his captor.

Presently the two planes, one a Hayabusa with the Rising Sun marked in red on the wings, and the other a Mosquito, with the British markings, were flying closely together, as though keeping each other company, over the Bay of Bengal heading for X X.

Runs Short of Gasoline

Sometime later the enemy began to speak to Captain Kuroe by signs. The Mosquito was short of gasoline, and he was finding difficulty in keeping up with one engine.

Captain Kuroe gathered that the enemy wished to land. It was a great regret to Captain Kuroe that he could not take the enemy intact to X X Base. However he decided that there was no help for it. He pointed to a plot of grass land below him and yelled;

"Make a forced landing there!"

Foe Machine Hits Tree

The next moment the Mosquito tried to land at the point indicated by Captain Kuroe, but his goodwill failed to bear fruit due to the lack of skill on the part of the enemy pilot.

In trying to make a forced landing, the Mosquito hit a tree and was heavily damaged.

"I was greatly disappointed," said Captain Kuroe to his comrades at X X Base when he related his account of how he had to abandon the hope of bringing back an enemy plane intact.

"I shall be successful, next time," he added.

Severe Aerial Combat Held Over Mille Isle On December 10

FOE'S AIRFIELDS HIT

Nippon Army Air Units Bomb Marawasa and Tenbi, Destroy 6 Aircraft

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 14.—The Wild Eagles of the Japanese Navy Forces shot down five enemy B-24's in a severe aerial combat over Mille Island in the Marshall group on December 10 when in several waves, the 20-odd enemy B-24 machines attempted to attack our base on Mille Island.

The rest of the enemy planes were all repelled.

The damage on the Japanese side was slight.

Enemy Airfields Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 13.—Fighter-bomber squadrons of the Japanese Army Air Units in New Guinea on Sunday raided the enemy airfields at Marawasa and Tenbi, shooting down and setting ablaze six planes besides starting fires in several places.

Continuing to work together with the ground units, a fighter-bomber squadron hit Marawasa Airfield at 8:30 a.m. The fighters engaged in combat four or five P-40's which rose to meet them and shot down two of them (one unconfirmed). Meanwhile, the bombers caught in a net of fire some ten aircraft on the ground, setting ablaze four of them and starting a huge fire at one point.

At about 3 p.m. a separate unit bombed Tenbi Airfield. Three points were set ablaze. One point began to spurt thick black smoke.

U.S. Failure Noted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—The American forces so far have achieved no noteworthy success ever since their landing on Bougainville Island where they are experiencing the greatest difficulty in securing a bridgehead. The Washington Government therefore has been obliged to change radically its propaganda campaign, as disclosed by Hanson Baldwin's article appearing in a recent issue of the New York Times.

It is needless to say that he is acting as the Washington Government's mouthpiece in this connection. He points out the inadvisability of the counter-offensive against Rabaul and recommends attack via the Central Pacific, saying that by taking the latter course, America will some day be able to attack Japan Proper from the sea. The following is the gist of Baldwin's article representing his dream:

"The operations in the south and southwestern Pacific were originally aimed at the capture of Rabaul. Rabaul, however, stands a long way off Japan Proper. Moreover the Caroline Islands, where the Japanese Forces have powerful bases, guard the way. It is therefore advisable for the American forces to paralyze Rabaul rather than to attack it directly.

"It may also be a wise move to recapture Burma and Malai using the forces under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and at the same time obtain footholds in the inner line of the south Pacific front through the agency of the men under Admiral Nimitz. If this campaign goes according to plan the anti-Axis forces will automatically circumvent the Japanese military bases in the southern Pacific and, in due course of time, may reach Guam or the Philippine Islands. Then we shall be able to raid Japan from the sea instead of from China.

"I do not think that America can launch major attacks on Japan from China. In short our navy and air force still remain the answer to an effective attack on the Japanese mainland."

NIPPON POWER NOW REALIZED BY AMERICANS

Their Publications Stress Fiery Fighting of Imperial Forces

TIME SAID AIDING JAPAN

Writer Says South Pacific Jungle was Tough but Japanese Were Tougher

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, December 13.—Books and other publications in connection with Japan have been put on the American and British market one after another in quick succession during the last two years, but these "studies of Japan" in these enemy countries are still prejudicial. None of the printed articles seems to have been able to grasp Japan in its true aspect, but there is one distinct tendency which has come to assert itself. This is that the enemy has come to realize definitely that Japan is not an easy foe to handle and that he can hardly predict how long this war will last.

An American military commentator, Joseph Rosenharp, in his recent article "The Way to Tokyo" had the following to say:

"We, Americans, have not experienced such a bitter war as with Japan. We have heard many stories about the Japanese. There are some who say that the Japanese soldiers carry out suicidal charge against their enemy and there are others who say that they are all short-sighted. These stories are misleading to us, but one definite fact we know is that the enemy we now are fighting are possessed of fiery faith and are freely making use of flexible tactics. It is impossible for us to win victory only through air raids. In the war with Japan, air raids or landing operations are nothing but a prelude to sea operations which have decisive significance. The attack on Japan is possible through three routes, that is, from the north, from the south and from the center. The southern route is a long one but, as the attack can be done through the aid of air bases, it can be said that this is the shortest route of attack on the Japanese mainland."

Giving Valuable Time

In his book, Walter Clausen, an American commentator, says, "The Japanese have attained their aim of driving out the Anglo-Americans from East Asia. Another of the Japanese objectives was to develop the 38 kinds of resources in the southwestern Pacific region. This aim too is being attained. No matter what we do we can't help giving Japan valuable time."

In "Jungle," a book written by a certain Carnan, who saw action on the southwestern Pacific front, the writer declares, "The jungle was tough. But the Japanese were tougher. They did not give one inch of territory as long as one last man remained. To take one of their pillboxes built in the ground the only method to go about it was to go directly into the pillbox and throw in hand-grenades or to pour a steady furious stream of machine-gun into it. There are some among the Japanese soldiers who speak English. One day, a group of American troops heard voices of what seemed to be Japanese soldiers. Quickly they pointed their guns in that direction. But in English the voices shouted, 'Don't shoot, don't shoot, we're Australians!' The Americans lowered their guns and said, "Sorry, we're glad you've come," and in a cheerful mood went forward to welcome them. When they reached the spot, however, the Japanese had disappeared."

Inexpressible Hardships

George Johnston, Australian war correspondent, in his book, "The Worst Fighting in the World," says, "All the inexpressible hardships and ugliness of jungle warfare can be withstood only after numerous facts prove repeatedly that in the end the human being is what his spirit is. I have seen a group of Australian troops starved thin and sleeping in the rain. Their skin was yellowed by some unique jungle disease and they were lying half buried in the mud. Huge rats nibbled at their hair and ran over them, but they were too tired even to try to knock them away. It is said that one Australian looked around when a Japanese sniper hidden in the jungle shouted, 'Who goes there!' The Australian hurri-

(Continued on Page 3)

Anti-Axis Critics Doubt Feasibility Of U.S. Offensive in Central Pacific

Aver Admiral Nimitz Tackling Stiff Assignment to Rout Japanese as Seen in Big Casualties Suffered by Marines at Tarawa Island

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—While the United States propaganda machinery is humming with highly-colored illusions of the Nimitz counter-offensive in the Central Pacific in an endeavor to camouflage the delay in the South Pacific campaign, the more critical among anti-Axis observers have come to voice ever-deepening doubts regarding the value of the so-called Central Pacific counter-offensive of the United States because of the unprecedented damage suffered by the Americans in the Gilbert Islands landing operations.

The British journal, News Chronicle, taking up the recent Tarawa Island landing operations, says that unless revolutionary changes were effected in the arms necessary for landing it would be impossible to achieve success in the Central Pacific offensive. The pessimistic conclusion arrived at by this paper follows:

"With the amazing sacrifice made by the Americans in the Tarawa landing operations becoming increasingly plain through detailed accounts and photographs of the action, it has confirmed that here lies the most difficult problem that must be solved if the Central Pacific offensive is to achieve the objective sought.

"The American Marines made for the beach on transports off Tarawa Island but most of the transports were either sunk or held at bay by the terrific artillery fire of the Japanese. Thus, the Marines were compelled to transfer to small boats with imperfect armor and to roll ashore under the breathless crossfire from the Japanese machine-gun positions. As photographs of the action show, it was for this reason that only a small scaled and feeble bridgehead could be secured even at night on the first day of the attack.

"British military experts are pointing out that in the Central Pacific area, there are innumerable coral islands similar to Tarawa and that if the Americans are to occupy them they must make far greater sacrifices than at Tarawa. It is because of this that the American military commentator, Hanson Baldwin, is asking for the invention of a strongly armored amphibian tank that can submerge deeply into water, climb up coral reefs and advance ashore."

SEVERSKY ASSAILS U.S. AIR STRATEGY

Avers Sporadic Bombing Has Given Germany Chance to Bolster Its Defense

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—Due to the sporadic bombing attacks on the German mainland by the American air forces, Germany has further intensified its defense, taking advantage of the intervals, and now the wholesale destruction of the German mainland has become almost impossible. Thus, commenting Major Alexander P. de Seversky, U.S. Aircraft designer and author of "Victory by Air Force," blamed the government authorities for the belated bombing of Germany.

Seversky further scathingly criticized the government officials and their mistaken strategy as follows:

"The anti-Axis air forces lost the chance of completely smashing Germany because they have refrained from launching large-scale bombing attacks on Germany. Germany, on the other hand fortified its defense during the period from 1942 to 1943 and increased the production of aircraft as well. At present, the waste of a large amount of bombs will bring no desirable results, but it is urgent to secure the control of the air over the German mainland in order to annihilate the enemy's fighting strength.

"Had America mobilized its total air strength to bomb Germany, the latter would have been reduced to ashes. However, the American government authorities objected to the scheme of operating large-scale raids on the German mainland. In 1942 successive night attacks would have been able to smash the country, but this year nothing but strenuous bombing for 24 consecutive hours will effectively crush Germany. Germany has greatly strengthened its defense by transferring necessary planes from the front lines.

"In order to pierce through the German defense lines, America must produce a great number of aircraft which is so constructed as to stand bombing operations in broad day light. Prior to attempting landing operations against the German mainland, the increase of the anti-Axis air forces is an absolute prerequisite."

Army Shifts Made

Lieutenant-General Katsuzo Matsuoka, Director of the Kumagaya Army Air School, has been shifted to an important post in the fighting zones and Major-General Katsuji Hirata has been appointed his successor.

'Flu' Spreads To Scotland

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—Influenza of a malignant nature, which has been raging throughout England, has spread through Scotland, it was revealed by the British Health Minister, today. In this connection, the youths' corps, Red Cross, and the women's corps have been mobilized to launch counter-measures against the epidemic, it is further reported.

AMERICANS WARNED JAPAN, REICH STRONG

Assistant War Secretary Patterson Explains Exhibition Of War Film

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, December 13.—The United States War Department has given a public exhibition of a motion picture about the Japanese and German armies after it had been pieced together in a manner that would help to increase the effect of the picture, according to reports from Washington.

The public exhibition of the film which is intended to create an impression among the people that Japan and Germany are so strong that it will be extremely difficult to deal with them was prompted by a desire to make the Americans who are excessively optimistic about the war situation ponder the realities.

Before the picture was shown to the public at large, it was seen by a group of newspapermen. Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson was on hand and made the explanations of the picture.

With regard to Germany the film sheds light on the points that there is close unity in the German nation which was lacking during the first World War, that the German workers have remarkably excellent food, and the new arms possessed by Germany include large-caliber guns.

The picture recognizes the following points with regard to Japan:

1. Japan has secured communications with various occupied regions.
2. The air bases in Japan and in regions under Japanese control have been perfected.
3. Especially in aircraft Japan has made a rapid progress since the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Japanese planes have a high speed and are high in efficiency.

The picture also deals with the rescue of Benito Mussolini by a German parachute unit.

Assistant Secretary of War Patterson ended his explantions of the picture by making the following remarks:

"The American people have a great need of looking the realities of the situation in the face. They ought to realize how sufficient is the fighting power which is left with Japan and Germany.

Canada Builds 11 Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—The shipbuilding yards in Canada built 11 vessels in November setting a new record in the shipbuilding industry, it was announced by the Canadian Government today, according to Ottawa reports.

Bulgarian Cabinet Resigns

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—The Bulgarian Cabinet resigned in a body today, according to a London dispatch.

CABINETS ACTS ON MEASURES GOING TO DIET

Draft Texts of 7 Legislative Bills Approved, Says Board Of Information

HOSHINO EXPLAINS AIMS

Others to Be Ready by December 20; Deliberations on Budget Estimates Progressing

The draft texts of seven of the legislative bills to be presented to the 84th session of the Diet were adopted by the Cabinet on Tuesday and were announced by the Board of Information at 3 p.m. the same day.

As the various Ministries had submitted to the Cabinet the legislative bills for the coming session of the Diet they had framed, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of the Legislative Bureau and President of the Board of Information made the necessary adjustments and the Cabinet took them up at a regular meeting on Tuesday.

Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, explained the purport of the initial seven bills for which Cabinet action was to be taken. Originally, they had been eight bills but with the Naval Criminal Law and the Naval Court Martial Law Amendment Bills combined into a single draft text, the number had been reduced to seven.

With regard to the 19 remaining bills on schedule, the draft texts are expected to be completed by December 20 and taken up at a Cabinet meeting the following day. The Government deliberations on the budgetary estimates being prepared for the Diet are also progressing apace.

The seven legislative draft bills adopted by the Cabinet on Tuesday and announced by the Board of Information were:

(1) Draft bill pertaining to Wartime Special Cases of Defense Security Law and Peace and Order Maintenance Law for Simplication of Litigation Procedures in Chosen.

(2) Naval Criminal Law and Naval Court Martial Law Amendment Draft Bill.

(3) Draft Bill amending the Law for Special Financing and Compensation from the Central Treasury of Agriculture and Forestry.

(4) Draft Bill abolishing the Silk Price Stabilization Measures Law and amending the Sericultural Control Law.

(5) Shipping Personnel Law Amendment Draft Bill.

(6) Postal Law Amendment Draft Bill.

(7) Small-Lot Life Insurance Law Amendment Draft Bill.

Britons To Get Less Fuel

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—In view of the intense coal shortage in England, the Ministry of Fuel today decided to decrease the distribution of coal for industrial activities by 10 per cent and at the same time requested the industrialists to economize on coal, gas and electricity, it was revealed by the Times.

CALCUTTA RAID TERRIFIES FOE; DAMAGE IS HUGE

Everything in City at Standstill As Many Laborers and Others Flee

BIG BLOW TO BRITISH

Indain Troops Clash With Britons; Large-Scale Desertions Going On

Domei

RANGOON, December 13.—The great Japanese air raid carried out on Calcutta during daylight on December 5, apparently dealt a severe jolt to the enemy, and, according to the New Delhi radio, its effects are ever mounting.

Hordes of absolutely necessary laborers have fled from Calcutta and everything is at a standstill. Meanwhile, it is also reported that the Indian troops have begun to manifest an ugly mood and that clashes with British officers and large-scale desertions are occurring at an alarming rate.

Since the blow was so staggering the enemy has been forced to reveal a part of the damage sustained. Besides revealing the great military damage sustained, the New Delhi radio went on to disclose the panic-stricken activity of the Calcutta Government, which is trying desperately to bring back normalcy to the city but is failing miserably.

The New Delhi broadcast declared in substance as follows:

Reveals Damage Big

"With the progress in the investigation, it is has been revealed that the damage sustained by the military establishments in Calcutta from the Japanese bombing raid great. The greatest blows were suffered not by the Indian public but by the military facilities of the British Indian Government and of the American and British forces. Anti-aircraft guns had been set up throughout the city, which was turned into a huge defensive fortress, and the British had been boasting that the Japanese planes would never be able to enter the skies over it. But this feeling of safety was turned to one of terror by just one bombing raid.

"The first to flee Calcutta because of the raid were the Americans and British. The American and British companies on Clive Street all closed their doors and sought refuge in Bombay, Karachi and other safe places in western India. Among the notable points in the flight of the general Indian public is that contrary to the situation after the raid toward the end of last year, this time there is the mass flight of Indian railway, wharf, and factory workers connected with the Calcutta Government.

"The municipally operated street cars and buses have suddenly stopped and the railways near the harbor and the munitions factories are working frantically to keep the workers from going away and to gather more workers. The function of Calcutta, the munitions center, has been completely stopped. Calcutta does not seem to have recovered a bit from the chaos it fell into even after a week has passed since the raid. Panic-stricken by the flight of hordes of laborers, the Government has appointed Sultan Ahmad, chief

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Four Living Buddhas of Lamaism Arrive In Nippon to Study Japanese Buddhism

In order to first study Japanese Buddhism to cooperate in the construction of Greater East Asia through Buddhism, four Hutukhutus, or living Buddhas of Lamaism, arrived at X X on Tuesday morning and have left for Tokyo, according to a report from Moji.

The four holy men from Tibet and Mongolia, who are being accompanied by Moritomo Yose, General Secretary of the Greater East Asia Buddhist Association, are Awanpachi, 40, a Tibetan; Wenchangchen, 22, a Chinese; Chaoshuangchin, 22, a Chinese; and Tuhangpaihoerh, 16, a Mongolian. The four are all revered as living Buddhas by the one million Lamaists, Awanpachi particularly holding the position of Grand Hutukhutu of Mount Wutaishan in Shansi Province. The three younger priests are being held up as the ones to administer to the next generation.

The four priests attended the Greater East Asia memorial services held at the Yuifoo Temple in Shanghai from November 3 as the representatives from Tibet and Mongolia. After the services they voiced an earnest wish to visit Japan and their wish was granted through the auspices of the Greater East Asia Buddhist Association. They are scheduled to meet the two other Hutukhutus who have already arrived at the Tsukiji Honganji in Tokyo and to visit points of Buddhistic interest in Tokyo, Kyoto and other places in Japan for about a month.

Wrapped in his Lamaistic robes, Awanpachi said, "This visit is being made with the purpose of thanking the Japanese Buddhist Association for holding the Greater East Asia memorial services. I cannot express my joy in being able to tread Japanese soil, a matter which I have earnestly desired to do for many, many years. Our stay here will be short, but we intend to study Japanese Buddhism earnestly and after our return contribute toward the healthy construction of Greater East Asia."

DECLARATION GIVES ITALY'S FIRM STAND

Will Continue War With Allies

Fascist Italy's determination to carry on the current war with its Allies was voiced in a communique issued by its Foreign Office on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Military Agreement on December 11, according to an official report reaching the Kasumigaseki on Tuesday. The Italian declaration, in substance, follows:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Military Agreement concerning the prosecution of the common war, the Fascist Republican Government of Italy makes the following declaration:

"'The treacherous act perpetrated by the Badoglio regime on September 8 in connection with the armistice with the enemies does not change at all Italy's position toward her Allies, Japan and Germany. The Italian Government is determined to carry on the war until a joint victory is won by the members of the Tripartite Alliance.'"

Exchequer Office Not Moving

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—The return to London of the British Exchequer Office which was previously moved into the northwestern sector of England, was reported by the Daily Mail dated December 7. However, the report was denied by the Government authorities stating that the wholesale transfer of the Office was not being considered.

F.D.R. Sees Spanish Leaders

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 13.—President Franklin Roosevelt, who participated in the Teheran Conference, is reported to have conferred today with General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, and Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal at Gibraltar, according to reports from Ankara and Budapest.

VOLUNTEERS JOINING ARMY LED BY NETAJI

Indians Enlisting From Many Parts of Asia, Subhas C. Bose Says During Java Visit

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 13.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in a press interview today declared that the Indian National Army is steadily expanding through continued enlistment of volunteers from all parts of East Asia and now undergoing intensive preparations for their march to Delhi.

Recalling his recent tour through Japan, China, Burma and the Philippines, Mr. Bose declared that Indian communities everywhere are showing more enthusiasm toward the Indian National Army and his Government's movement for freedom than he had expected. He added that this enthusiasm is shared by young, and old, rich and poor of both sexes.

"On my arrival here, I discovered that there is no exception in Java. Though small in number, my countrymen of this island are doing their utmost for our freedom movement. They have already contributed a comparatively large sum of money and have sent a large number of volunteers for our fight for freedom. They are politically wide awake and determined to do more for our cause," he said.

Commenting on the political participation of the Javanese population, Mr. Bose stated: "East Asia can expect much from Indonesians who have been given their first opportunity for political experience, which had until now been denied them by the Dutch regime."

Mr. Bose, who is visiting here for the first time, said that it is difficult to imagine a great war is at present raging when he sees normal life being carried on busily and cheerfully on clean kept Djakarta streets.

He smilingly added, "I had never been permitted to set foot in Java during the days under the Dutch regime because of my political career. I recall that our poet, Rabindranath Tagore, was allowed to enter Java in 1931 only after promising not to engage in political activity."

Asked to comment on the Cairo and Teheran Conferences the Netaji said: "They are only anti-Axis propaganda stunts which are designed to counteract effects of the recent conference in Tokyo of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. Another thing I notice is that they served to show disunity in the anti-Axis camp."

Calcutta Raid Terrifies Foe; Damage is Huge

(Continued From Page 1)

of Propaganda of the Administrative Council, to keep one million laborers in the city. The Government is also using the press and radio declaring that the Japanese "destroyed non-military objectives" in order to fan up anti-Japanese feeling among the Indians.

Propaganda Useless

"This desperate propaganda is doing no good and the effect of the Japanese bombing is spreading by the day from Calcutta to the areas in eastern India. The Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Madras areas are already enveloped in a state of panic. What is notable is that since about the time of the bombing, the Indian troops have begun to show an ugly mood. Since then numerous clashes have occurred between the Indian troops and the British officers. The Sepoys are deserting on a large-scale.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the British Indian headquarters in New Delhi has been receiving frantic calls from the headquarters in eastern India to take adequate measures for all the Indian troops and to send the necessary forces immediately.

U.S. Raiders Repulsed

Domei

HANOI, December 14.—Six Curtiss P-40 fighter planes of the American air forces in China on Tuesday morning came attacking Hanoi from the direction of Laokai and attempted to machine gun the city, but being fiercely challenged by the Japanese Ground Forces, took to flight immediately. No damage was suffered by the Japanese.

Duce's Son Heads Party

Domei

BERLIN, December 13.—Vitorio Mussolini, son of Il Duce Mussolini was chosen as the head of the Fascist Republican Party in Germany which comprises 300,000 Italian residents there, at the grand rally of the Fascist Republican Party held at Munich today.

Adviser Sunada Leaves

Shigemasa Sunada, Adviser to the Military Administration, left on Tuesday for Shonan to return to his post.

U. S., Britain Will Never Be Able to Crush Japan

Armed Force and Financial Power of Imperialistic Enemy of No Avail Against Nippon's Indomitable Fighting Will and Great Ideals

America and Britain will never be able to crush Japan with armed force and financial power because they are pitted against a nation who possesses an indomitable will to fight to the last for victory and who is battling to realize great ideals, says Masaatsu Yasuoka in an article contributed recently to the Asahi.

He explains the reason why Japan had to take up arms against the Anglo-American imperialists and exhorts the people of Japan to forge ahead with greater efforts for the final and victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Yasuoka's article follows:

Confused by the successive defeats suffered by them of late, America and Britain are talking of attacking our mainland and are making ridiculous proposals for our unconditional surrender. Frankly, I want to know what their convictions are. The more I think of it, the more baffled I become. Apart from Britain which stands at the cross-roads of rise and fall, I want to put a question with all calmness to the soldiers and politicians of vainglorious America.

Seen Impossible

I believe that historically it is inconceivable that a nation can cause the fall of another, which is strong militarily and which is proud of being the possessor of national spirit, by a war of conquest, apart from the fact that there is a great difference in the military power of the two nations and that one of the nations is powerless spiritually.

Ponder calmly on the histories of Greece and Rome. Take the example of Persia and Rome. Even the prestige of Darlius the Great of Persia, the world empire of that time, which controlled the vast area extending from southwest Asia to Egypt could not do anything with Greece. As for King Xerxes, he rushed from the continent at the head of all the forces of Persia. He was successful until he burned out Athens. But he could do nothing with Greece, because of the unbending will of the people. Then, he suffered a crushing defeat at the Bay of Salamis and his empire collapsed.

With regard to the prolonged war between Rome and Carthage, Rome from the first respected Carthage as an advanced country, and modelled itself on it. Thus there were people in Rome who tried to avoid war with Carthage. The indomitable spirit of the Romans eventually caused them to go to war with Carthage. Even Carthage, which regarded itself as an advanced country, could not bring Rome to its knees.

The great warrior, Hannibal, rose to power. He crossed the Alps, and dominated south and north Italy. Yet Rome was undaunted, and fought it out. Because of this he had to withdraw his forces. Eventually Carthage was defeated crushingly in the battle of Zama and ceased to exist.

Is Without Peer

Our enemies had better try to learn from the histories of Rome and Carthage. Armed force and financial power cannot do anything with a nation which has such an indomitable will and which is resolved to fight it out. To a nation with the unequalled real power and prestige of Japan which in military power and national spirit overshadows Rome and Carthage and is without a peer in the world.

America and Britain will be unable to do anything, even if they bring their military and financial power into full play. Victory or defeat in an isolated battle or in one section of the front does not count in the long run. It is clear that as far as the general war situation is concerned America and Britain have no hope of gaining victory. What is the foundation of the hope they are building up of victory in a war in which they are pitted against Japan? I cannot but wonder, for the sake of the ignorant and reckless enemy countries and for the sake of humanity.

I pray for the enemy countries that great statesmen like Washington and Lincoln may appear among them to make them awaken to justice. I advise Roosevelt to spend his leisure time by reading the biographies of Washington and Lincoln.

State Affairs Vital

Especially, I want to stress that we must devote the same attention to the conduct of State affairs as we do to war operations. War does not exist for war's sake. It is a thing necessiated by government. Thus the severer the war becomes there is the greater need for the people at home to see that the nation's domestic and foreign affairs are conducted satisfactorily.

To achieve the end it will be necessary to increase production. There are many things demanding our attention but the most important is that we must maintain our calmness of mind. One is in greater need of self-composure when confronted with an important task.

In order to win victory in the War of Greater East Asia we must be cool and composed, so that we will not disturb our lives as individuals on the one hand and the life of the nation on the other.

The time has come for us to show our magnanimity as a great nation and display our real power. We must be on our guard against developing a tendency to get excited over any situation, lose our sense of propriety, have our feelings ruffled, and destroy our lives because of the war. If we are not found lacking in these points, then we may be sure that we will not lose this war.

The current war is a war for the establishment of Greater East Asia. Manifestly this is true, but I wish to add a word to this. I state that Japan did not force war upon America and Britain with the idea of constructing Greater East Asia. Japan has never declared war on any nation for selfish reasons. When it did go to war it was because justice compelled it to do so. And, that act was made only after Japan had exhausted every means to avoid it.

Sees Foe's Outrages

That this is the case with the present war will be clear to anyone if he reads the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain. All just wars should be like this. Japan had tolerated the miserable condition of the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia who were groaning under the Anglo-American yoke although it found it hard to look on with indifference. Japan had also contrived to stand the acts of outrage committed by America and Britain against China, our neighbor. Even with regard to China, Japan endeavored strenuously to avoid war.

Thus it was completely innocent of ambitions of aggression or conquest against China. It was Japan's aim to limit the hostilities to the China Affair, alone, from first to last, and we conducted the war only after we had resigned ourselves to the fact that it was a just war necessary to save the Chinese masses from the misguided ideas of the Chinese military cliques and politicians.

In the meantime, the pressure put by America and Britain upon Japan exhausted its patience. Thus Japan rose to fight out of necessity. Japan aims to liberate the Asiatic race and construct Greater East Asia.

The present war was not a war forced by Japan, who was motivated from the first with the desire to establish Greater East Asia. I would like America and Britain to ponder calmly on this fact. I wonder what President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have to say?

REICH ARMIES READY TO SMASH INVADERS

Red's Lack of Fighting Power Is Cause for Persistent Cry For Second Front

Domei

BERLIN, December 13.—Countering the previous Tass News Agency report relating to the anti-Axis contemplated landing operations, the Fuehrer's Headquarters made the following announcement:

"1. The part of the Tass report reading, 'as the German units on the Eastern Front have been completely tied up, the new anti-Axis operations are bound to succeed' is most ludicrous. In the first place, in spite of great sacrifices both in manpower and material since the summer operations, the Russian army has been unable to break down the German resistance. Their statement, therefore, only goes to prove the miserable failure of the Russian strategy aiming at a decisive battle. It only reveals that the Soviets have appealed to the Anglo-Americans to launch large-scale operations in order to lighten their burden on the Eastern front. It bears testimony to the fact that unless anti Axis armies commence some operation immediately they fear that the Germans would soon begin an irresistible onward drive.

"2. Strategically speaking, it is interesting to note that the Soviet government has acknowledged what the Fuehrer's Headquarters has repeatedly pointed out. Marshal Erwin Rommel is inspecting the defense preparations in the Denmark area and we feel confident that all necessary preparations have been made to repulse any anti-Axis invasion at any time. As Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop recently declared, we welcome an anti-Axis attack. We are expecting them and we are fully prepared to deal them annihilating blows.

"3. The recent Tass report was probably designed to mitigate the hardships suffered by the Soviet army for the past three years on the Eastern front and to offer encouragement to the people. In short, the report was nothing more than an S.O.S. pleading for anti-Axis aid. The German nation, however, is amply prepared to meet them on the battlefield and under no circumstances will the German army retreat from the Eastern Front. Thus any enemy attack on this front will end in utter defeat."

Spokesman in Osaka

Colonel Shuichi Matsumura, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, arrived at Osaka on Monday and immediately met pressmen there in an interview. Later in the afternoon he attended the round table conference sponsored by the Osaka Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies.

Five Borneo Youths Coming Here Shortly To Continue Studies

Domei

BANJERMASSIN, December 14.—The party of five native youths of South Borneo headed by Chrispinas Kichin, 20, who are to be sent shortly to Japan where they will further pursue their studies, yesterday visited the Japanese Governor here. The members of the party are to be first trained at the special boys' high school attached to the Japanese Civil Administration before leaving for Japan.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL FOR JAVA CHINESE LIFTED

Many Local Organizations Express Gratitude for Latest Move

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 13.—The permit system for moving or traveling by Chinese residents in Java, which has been in force since February, will be abolished from December 15, it was announced.

Representing 800,000 Chinese residents of the island, 70 leaders of the various Chinese organizations in Java today called on the local headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration to express their appreciation for the measure.

It is understood that the Chinese residents will shortly hold a rally to pledge further cooperation to the Japanese authorities for the reconstruction of Java.

SHONAN CATHOLICS LEAVE TO SURVEY NEW FARM SITE

Land Offered Free to Those Desirous of Becoming Farmers in Bahru

Domei

SHONAN, December 13.—Led by Bishop Monseigner Adrian Devals, an inspection group comprising agricultural experts, health and sanitation officers, and others is scheduled to leave here today for Bahru in Negri Sembilan to survey the site to be allotted to Shonan Catholics who are desirous of taking up farming.

When this colony of Catholic farmers comes into being, it will possess a church, schools, and hospitals. Land will be granted free of charge: three acres of ricefields and two acres of land per family. Houses, daily necessities, implements and other agricultural requisites will be supplied by the government until the families reach the stage of self-sufficiency, it is understood.

FOE'S THREATS FAIL TO FRIGHTEN TURKEY

With Lying Propaganda, Anti-Axis Also Trying to Threaten Bulgaria and Rumania

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—The Turkish Government has stood by her convictions unmoved by the furious nerve warfare launched by the Anglo-American ever since the Teheran Conference and has steadfastly stuck to her policy of non-participation in the current war. The Anglo-Americans, failing in this endeavor, are now bringing strong pressure to bear upon Bulgaria and Rumania designed to disturb the sentiments of the people in those countries.

U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on December 11, threatened Bulgaria and Rumania that they will share the same fate as Germany when the anti-Axis launches its offensive, according to a dispatch from Washington. It is also believed here that as soon as British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden returns to London, he will make a similar intimidating speech before the House of Commons.

In support of their governments' policy, Anglo-American papers are circulating mendacious propaganda. For instance, the Daily Mirror recently wrote that the Bulgarian army had sent an ultimatum to their government and, again, the Daily Telegraph declared that the Partizan Division of Bulgaria had established bases in the mountain regions and that they were menacing the rear guards of the German army. Such unfounded propaganda is being widely spread.

However, the Rumanian Government particularly, has expressed its firm resolve to cooperate with the German army to the fullest extent until final victory, D.N.B. reports from Sofia and Bucharest revealed.

BUSY SCENE NOTED AROUND GIBRALTAR

16 Merchantmen Leave For Mediterranean

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—There has been considerable activity in the Strait of Gibraltar since Monday morning, according to reports from Algeciras. In the early morning of the same day a powerful convoy made up of 16 merchantmen left Gibraltar and headed toward the Mediterranean. Following that, at about noon, another convoy of 22 vessels passed through the Strait from the Mediterranean and traveled toward the Atlantic.

In the Bay of Algeciras there are 34 merchantmen of various nationalities at anchor. In spite of the fact that many of them are damaged, they have been left as they are for several weeks. The docks at Gibraltar are all filled. In dock No. 1 is a battleship of the Warspite class, in dock No. 2 is the American merchantman, No. 111, with its bow badly damaged, and in dock No. 3 is a British destroyer undergoing repairs.

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MALAI LOOKS BACK ON 2 THRIVING YEARS

New Enterprises, Industries and Land Cultivation Give Employment to Thousands

By a Domei Correspondent

SHONAN, December 13.—The Malais, celebrating the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, are able to look back on two years that have witnessed amazing progress in both the economic and productive spheres. Today, the wheel of Malaian industry are harnessed to the war efforts of Japan. Within the brief span of two years this country has already taken gigantic strides in the development of its natural resources as well as in the drive to attain self-sufficiency in daily necessities.

Let us take a look around the various provinces of Malai and record the progress achieved during the past two years in the industrial and economic fields.

In Selangor it is estimated that over 107,000 acres of land are now under cultivation yielding no less than ten varieties of food crops. The cultivation of rice is expected to cover 56,000 acres before the end of the year including 6,000 acres of hillside paddy fields. This represents an increase of about 22,000 acres over the previous year—and almost treble the pre-war figures. The two years of war, instead of reducing the commercial and industrial potentiality of Selangor, has given the province the reputation of being "the most industrialized province in Malai." Many new enterprises, necessitated by the war have made their appearance.

A recent investigation revealed that an average of over 100 new enterprises have been registered during the past year in Selangor alone. They include soap, oil, and rubber goods factories. The newly opened salt refining center within the province provides more than an adequate supply to the public.

Penang Island is humming with commercial activity, and business in all lines is extremely brisk. Cottage industries like weaving, rope-making, basketry, and cigarette manufacturing have sprung up all over the island giving employment to thousands of local inhabitants. About 80 per cent of the Penang Malais are engaged in fishing and this industry is thriving and expanding all along the coast.

Negri Sembian, the second largest food producing province in Malai, provides a typical example of how fast Malai is attaining its self-sufficiency scheme. In this province vast stretches of rubber estates have been cleared.

Twelve new irrigation schemes have been launched covering approximately 115,000 acres which are at present devoted to cultivation of foodstuffs. It is estimated that the production of vegetables and rice within the province today has been increased by 300 per cent. In line with the "Grow More Food" campaign hundreds of Malaian peasants and young farmers are receiving scientific training at the Agricultural Institute recently established at Kendong.

Perak, the heart of Malai's tin mining industry, is forging ahead in producing this vital material. Mining and the planting of rubber trees, coconut, rice and tea are being extensively built up for the manufacture of soap, grease, and oil from coconuts, copra oil, and palmnuts. The fishing industry in the province bids fair to being the largest in the whole of Malai, while good sources of timber, recently discovered, are now being developed for various building projects.

Malacca, erstwhile "Sleepy Hollow" in the days of British rule, has awakened from her lethargy and is now playing a big role in Malai's forward march to food self-sufficiency. The major industries in the province include rice cultivation, fishing and mining. In addition, the rubber industry is being developed with very successful results.

The acreage under food cultivation in Johore has increased almost four-fold since the advent of the Japanese Military Administration, and, further, a monthly increase is being steadily maintained. Today, there are about 20,000 acres in the province devoted to the cultivation of forty varieties of vegetables, while the area under paddy cultivation is more than 40,000 acres.

In Shonan, the hub of the southern regions, factories and industrial plants are steadily being enlarged and improved. In port can be seen ships and seacraft of all shapes and sizes interchanging cargoes for distribution to other areas of the south. The intensive drive toward the attainment of self-sufficiency in food is changing Shonan's landscape just as it is changing the people's attitude toward manual labor. Today, there are factories stretching from Shonan to Penang, manufacturing farming implements, porcelain ware, crockery, paper, rubber articles and gunny sacks, while special plants produce gasoline from rubber, and tar, grease, diesel oil and lubricating oil from palm. Rolling mills, pig-iron foundries and electric bulb plants are now working under full pressure.

And so in celebrating the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Malai looks back with pride on its two years of effort which are bearing a rich harvest. She is becoming a worthy member of Greater East Asia and at the same time playing an important role in the prosecution of the war to ultimate victory and future happiness.

Honor the 47 Ronin of Ako

Colonel Omero Principini, Protector of the Italian Rights in Japan (seen in center), at the Sengakuji Temple, Shiba, on Tuesday on the occasion of the 242nd anniversary of the vendetta of the world famous 47 Ronin whose loyalty and devotion have been immortalized in songs and plays and whose deeds are set up for the younger generation to follow.

Vendetta of Ako:

HISTORIC DAY RECALLED

Thousands Make Pilgrimage to Sengakuji to Pay Tribute to Spirits of 47 Ronin; Local Fascist Italians Take Part in Ceremony

By KAY OHARA

Amid the Hallowed atmosphere of floating incense vapors, the 242nd anniversary of the Ako Vendetta was observed at the historic Sengakuji Temple, Shiba, on Tuesday, beginning at 1:30 p.m. and attended by throngs of silent worshippers.

The sounding of a vast drum, which reverberated throughout the premises, marked the opening of the memorial service. Almost enveloped in a colorful headpiece of red brocade, with a small crimson lacquered staff in his hand, the head priest slowly made his way from the inner precincts. After him came eight priests in brown and white.

Reverently they approached the altar, and with a deep obeisance took their places. Sutras for the souls of the 47 Ronin were begun in melodious voices, while a deep gong was sounded at intervals.

The period of prayer finished, the priests filed out to make way for the offering of incense before the altar. Those who took part in this ceremony were General Ayao Kishimoto, former Mayor of Tokyo, Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, Representative in Japan of the Italian Socialist Republic Colonel Omero Principini, and other notables.

Immediately following, a visit of homage was made by Colonel Principini and his party to the graves of the 47 Ronin within the compounds of the Sengakuji.

All day yesterday there was a stream of worshippers to this sacred spot to pay tribute to the souls of the loyal Samurai whose deeds have become a symbol of Bushido. Mingling among the adult pilgrims were large numbers of national school pupils led by their teachers who have come from all parts of the capital and neighboring districts to pay their respects.

Today there will be more visitors to this temple, many coming from distant lands to recall once again the historic episode of the 47 Ronin.

Exactly 242 years ago today the 47 faithful retainers of Lord Asano Takumi-no-kami, sworn to revenge the many humiliations suffered by their master at the hands of Lord Kira Kozuke, carried out their mission under the able leadership of Oishi Kuranosuke, storming the mansion of Lord Kira at midnight of December 14.

Not only have their names gone down in history but the memory of their brave deed lies enshrined in the hearts of all Japanese. Significant is the fact that incense never ceases to burn before their graves as countless thousands make their way from all parts of Japan to pay homage to these valiant heroes.

To perpetuate the memory of the loyal Samurai, a shrine will be built behind the Sengakuji Temple at an estimated cost of ¥2,000,000 which will include a training hall, library, and the Gishi Hall in its compounds.

There are shrines elsewhere in Japan where the deeds of the 47 Ronin are symbolized, but this new shrine in Tokyo will be the largest, covering an area of 5,000 tsubo, and will be erected close to the burial grounds of the faithful retainers.

Receiving the approval of the authorities for this project on June 29, the movement for the construction of the shrine was begun during the time General Kishimoto was mayor of Tokyo.

Yasuichi Kato, President of the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company; State Minister Ginjiro Fujihara; Hajime Yasuda, banker; and others have greatly augmented the construction fund with their donations.

Concert Calendar

The 4th (251st) subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, at 6 p.m., today and tomorrow, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama, at the piano. The program includes Mozart's Serenade, Shinichi Takata's Variation and Fuge for Piano and Orchestra; de Falla's "The Garden of the Night of Spain" and Ravel's Bolero.

A Christmas Concert, sponsored by the German Church, Tokyo, Friday, December 17, at 5:30 p.m., at he German Church, (Kojimachi 2-chome, Nakarokubancho). The program includes German Christmas Music, old and new, with mixed choir, solos, organ, string instruments and flutes. (Entrance free. Church will be heated).

The 4th Operatic Aria Concert sponsored by the Nippon Gassho-dan, assisted by the Fujiwara Opera Company, Friday, December 17, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Arias from Franz von Suppe's "Boccaccio", rendered by Shingo Iwai, tenor; Hidekichi Hibino, baritone; Keiji Miyata, bass; Ippei Takeyama, bass; Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Tochiko Takihara, soprano; Miss Chieko Norimatsu, soprano; Miss Natsu Hirota, alto; aria from Verdi's "Simone Baccanegra, by Keiji Miyata, bass; aria from Verdi's "La forza del destino" by Miss Koshiji Takahashi, soprano; aria from Mozart's Marriage of Figaro and Gounod's Faust, by Hidekichi Hibino; aria from Verdi's Rigoletto by Miss Kiyoko Chtani; aria from Puccini's La Tosca and and Massenet's "Werther" by Shingo Iwai; aria from Bizet's Carmen, by Miss Sakae Kitazawa, mezzo-soprano; Miss Sumiko Jo, soprano and other artists.

A concert by the Hibino String Quartet, Aiji Hibino, first violin; Yutaka Saito, second violin; Hiroshi Takigawa, viola, Akira Suzuki, 'cello, Saturday, December 13, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Ichiji Tanaka's violin Sonata; Haydn's String Quartet in D major, Op. 76-5; Brahms' Piano Quintet in F minor, Op. 34 (specially assisted by Hiroshi Tamura, at the piano).

The third piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, (Soloist and Conductor: Leonid Kreutzer); Sunday, December 19, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Midori Hosokawa's Overture "Sieggeslied im Ostasien"; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor; Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

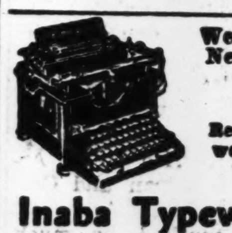
The 5th violin recital by Hiroshi Hatoyama, accompanied by Makoto Kurokawa and Miss Teruko Amada, at the piano, Sunday, December 19, at 3 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes Handel's Violin Sonata; Mozart's Violin Concerto in A major; Wieniawski's Violin Concerto in D minor; Kosuke Komatsu's "Tomari-bune" Koscak Yamada's "Nobara"; Shin Kusakawa's "Tsutsura".

"Song and Dance Evening", Sunday, December 19, at 1 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Madame Seiko Takata, Goro Yamada, Osuke Ito and Miss Kanako Kami.

The 5th dance recital by Miss Yaoko Kaitani and her ballet troupe, Monday and Tuesday, December 20 and 21, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes (Part I-Ballet), "Midday Nap" dance arranged by Miss Kaitani to the music, Weber's Invitation to the Dance"; "The Scene of Caucasus", dance arranged by Miss Kaitani and Michiro Ito; (Part II), "Fandangirio" by Miss Kaitani; "Lotus Flower" by Miss Reiko Ogata; "Harvest Time" by Miss Nobuko Takai; "Scarcecrow" by Miss Reiko Ogata and Miss Kumiko Morizane; "Swan" by Miss Kaitani; (Part III-Ballet), "Harvest Moon" original by Shintaro Okuno, dance arranged by Miss Kaitani music arranged by Kazuaki Kaitani; "Black Butterfly", dance arranged by Miss Kaitani and Music by Kazuaki Kaitani.

A violin recital by Miss Takiko Ohmura, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Tanaka, at the piano, Tuesday, December 21, at 6:30 p.m., at he Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Bach's Violin Concerto in E minor; Brahms' Violin Sonata in G major; Chopin-Milstein's Serenade; Beethoven's Rondo; Mozart-Kreisler's Rondo; Toshie Sekihara's Violin Sonata.

The third Popular Concert of Serious Music, sponsored by the Kondo Music Office; Wednesday, December 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Alto solo by Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Hoshina, Brahms' Von ewieger Lieve; and der Sonntag; Mozart's Wiegenlied; Schubert's Heidenroeslein and Erkloenig; Rryutaro Hirota's "Shikararete; Tamezo Narita's "Hamabe-no-Uta"; Tei Yanada's "Jogashima-no Ame"; Kazuo Yamada's "Mo Jiki Haru", Koscak Yamada's "Kono-Michi", and "Machi boke"; Piano solo by Urimaru Nobechi, Beethoven's Sonata in C major (Waldstein); Chopin's Waltz; Etudes, Op. 10-5; 25-1, 25-5; Liszt's Campanella.



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CHUNGKING FORCES LOSE 400,000 MEN

210,000 Killed; Number of Those Surrendering to Japanese in Past Year Is High

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, December 8.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China fought about 22,000 engagements with the enemy, involving about 3,300,000 enemy troops during the past year, it was revealed in a statement issued by the authorities of the same Forces today.

In the same statement it was also disclosed that the enemy killed during the past year numbered about 210,000 and that those taken prisoner and those giving themselves up totaled about 200,000.

The statement was as follows:

"1.—The War of Greater East Asia and the China Front: America and Britain, which suffered great defeats in the early stages of the war, are regarding seriously a counter-offensive against Burma and another from the China continent as part of their general counter-offensive. Besides pushing Chungking to carry a complete war of resistance against Japan they are planning to raid Japan Proper direct and also to sever her sea lanes with the American air force in China. Chungking has allowed them to gain control of command, has let their air forces move in and run rampant, and has invited their economic aggression. With Chungking continuing in every sort of insane and blind action the present stage in the operations on the China continent has gradually taken on a complex and serious character and the position of the China Front in the War of Greater East Asia is becoming further important.

"2.—The One Year's Operational Results of the Expeditionary Forces: The principal operations were the 1943 Spring and 1943 Summer Taihang Operations; The Second Period Anti-Communist Operations; and in west central China, the Tapiehshan Operations; the Spring and Summer Advance Operations; the operations in the sector southwest of the Great Lake; the movement into Kwangchow Bay; the operations along the Canton-Kowloon Railway; and the advance from the sector on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River now being carried out.

"(a) The number of engagements fought with the enemy was about 22,000, making the monthly average about 1,900, and the daily average about 70.

"(b) The enemy fought totaled about 3,300,000.

"(c) The enemy killed numbered about 210,000; and those taken prisoner and those giving themselves up about 200,000. The latter was 95 per cent of the former. In 1940, it was 12 per cent, in 1941, 29 per cent, and last year, 44 per cent, which shows how greatly the number of prisoners and those giving themselves up has increased.

"3.—The Situation: Though its people have been in a state of continuous unrest economically as well as in other respects due to adverse conditions inside the regime as well as out since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Chungking through understanding its weak points continues to hold to its resistance principle. To the anti-Axis nations it is kowtowing and internally it is bending great efforts for the completion of a position for a long war by avoiding attrition and laying the stress on internal construction. Again, the American air force in China has taken a part of the Chungking air force under its command and has formed a mixed American-Chungking air force, gradually coming to control all of the Chungking air force."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 13

In the Kirovoi Rog and Cherkassy sectors, the enemy yesterday launched numerous attacks in varying strength. The defensive fighting continues with undiminished vigor. In the area northeast of Zhitomir the Soviets made violent counter-attacks with new reinforcements. All their attacks however were repulsed. In the course of the fighting our troops smashed the enemy bridgehead on the western bank of the Teterev river.

North of Lake Ilmen the shock troops of a chasseur division, in a surprise attack, broke into a strongly fortified enemy base. The occupants of this base, consisting of one Soviet battalion, were wiped out or taken prisoner after short but violent fighting.

In the remaining sectors of the Eastern Front the fighting was of local importance only. In the operations south of Kerch the 3rd Rumanian mountaineer division under the command of Major-General Meciwlski particularly distinguished itself.

On the southern Italian front no major operations occurred yesterday.

Several enemy planes, one of which was shot down, made nuisance flights over the Rheno-Westphalian industrial district last night.

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Nippon Power Now Realized By Americans

(Continued From Page 1)

edly hurled a hand-grenade at him. How can a Japanese charge be described? I don't know. They come on wildly, dyeing the rivers red with their blood and climbing over the bodies of their comrades. It was hard to hold back the Japanese forces."

Newsmen in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, December 13.—The seven newspaper representatives of Thailand, Burma, Sumatra, Java and Malai, who participated in the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers held in Tokyo on November 17, returned here yesterday with Shinkichi Iwanaga, head of the southern delegation.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1943

Foreign Minister Ribbentrop's Speech

In his stirring speech to the German nation on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Military Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop very aptly pointed out that the unending chain of conferences, and flood of words recently emanating from the enemy camp are indicative of nothing but the extreme nervousness and anxiety now prevailing in their war councils.

Their impotence to back their words by military deeds is plainly shown in the continued delay in launching the long promised second front. Their malevolent and frustrated fury at their impotence to achieve any military success alone is shown in their brutal and inhuman terror raids on the German civilian population.

Just as in the Pacific, the enemy has ranted of destroying the Japanese Fleet, razing Japanese cities, of grand counter-offensives to recapture Burma, Malai and the Philippines, without, however, adventuring farther than the Gilbert and Marshall Islands where the greater part of his fleet was sunk, so in Europe there is no challenge that has not been flung at Germany in words, without any real dent in the grand fortress of Europe having been attempted. Even in Italy where treachery gave the enemy an easy foothold, they have been able to make no headway against the valiant German forces.

As Foreign Minister Ribbentrop points out, the mysterious allusions which are allowed to fill the air as conference succeeds conference without any tangible results following, the tremendous offensive of speeches, communiques, hints and threats, are solely destined to disguise the fact that the long heralded military counter-offensives are still deferred hopes. Since it is impossible that the United States or Britain can seriously believe that either Japan or Germany can be intimidated or influenced by these hysterical outbursts which are the surest proof of their military incapability, it must be assumed that they are designed, as Foreign Minister Ribbentrop points out, to influence the neutral world, to intimidate the smaller nations, and to dull the senses and benumb the intelligence of their own peoples.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop also scores the political results of the profuse enemy conference. He points out that in discussing what is a purely theoretical post-war distribution of the world the enemy hopes to disguise the fact that they are far from winning the war. Yet even in such theoretical discussions their unrestricted imperialistic will has nevertheless forced itself to the fore, the Atlantic Charter has been definitely abandoned, and the rights of neutral countries in Europe completely ignored.

As the Reich Foreign Minister states, the European people are talking less of the future formation of Europe, as their efforts are concentrated on the first task which is to end the war victoriously. But he makes it plain that the new Europe which will be brought into being with the Axis victory will be one in which all Europeans will possess ample living space to develop freely. It will be one in which the cultural and economic life of all its peoples will be enriched by mutual cooperation and exchange, free from arbitrary divisions and barriers to mutual prosperity imposed by alien external forces who seek to dominate Europe for their own benefit alone.

The masterly speech concluded with these words:

"Just as East Asia will be moulded, governed and defended in future by East Asiatics and any outside intervention no longer tolerated, Europe also will henceforth be moulded, governed and defended by the people of Europe. The people whom the Tripartite Pact unites in these regions know full well what is at stake. They are all prepared to do their utmost until a joint final victory is obtained."

This will certainly find an echo in Japan.

The Jugoslavian Imbroglio

Once more the latent struggle for influence in the Balkans among the three major Powers in the so-called "United" Nations has come to the surface, with the reported establishment of a Free Provisional Government of Jugoslavia with Soviet backing, in opposition to the refugee Jugoslavian regime backed by London. The extremely intricate situation in what was once Jugoslavia lends itself somewhat to these rival political maneuvers. An outline of the prevailing complications and confusion, of which Britain and America on the one hand, and the Soviet Union on the other, each seek to take advantage, may, therefore, not be amiss.

During the past two years a three-cornered struggle has been waged in the territory of former Jugoslavia among the Croatian Government and loyal Croatian forces in cooperation with the German army, the "Tschetnitzi," a rebel organization under the leadership of British-backed rightist Serbian General Michailovitch, and Communist partizans, of whom the great majority are Croats.

After Jugoslavia's collapse in April, 1941, remnants of the defeated Serbian army, escaped to the mountains. With these remnants as a nucleus General Michailovitch organized the Tschetnitzi which have since engaged in sporadic guerilla operations not only against the German and Italian armies of occupation, but against the Croatian forces also, arms, ammunition and foodstuffs having been sent in to them by plane and submarine from the British bases in Egypt and Cyprus. The Croatian Communists, organized into a Partizan group, on the other hand received supplies from the Soviet Union by air. These Partizans, principally engaged in terroristic activities to disrupt railway traffic and otherwise disturb the peace in Zagreb Region, have also taken part in guerilla operations against the loyal Croatian army as well as against the Axis armies of occupation.

These two groups, ideologically fundamentally opposed, acted in concert to some extent in the earlier phases of the struggle, but the Tschetnitzi encouraged by Britain, later became openly anti-Communist, and the power of each group, which originally consisted of some ten to fifteen thousand men, declined as a result of the clash between them. The Tschetnitzi, forced back into the mountain fastness of Montenegro now, apparently, pin their waning hopes on an Anglo-American landing, while the Communist group, encouraged by the war developments on the Eastern Front, show signs of renewed activities of late.

Germany and the loyal Croatian army are, however, successfully mopping up both guerilla bands. Cooperation between the Croatian army and the German forces has, moreover, increased since the disarming of the Italian garrisons following the Badoglio defection. The elimination of the Italian troops, and the occupation of all strategic points on the Dalmatian Coast by the Croation army also, facilitated the subjugation of those among the rebel groups whose activities had sprung mainly from traditional anti-Italian sentiment in Jugoslavia.

Germany's wise policy toward Serbia has also proved successful, and cooperation between Serbia and Germany is now assured. Furthermore, in face of the rising Communist menace, an approximation between Serbian Premier Neditch and rebel General Michailovitch also became possible, with the result that an understanding is reported to have been reached between them. This situation is naturally not lost sight of in Germany, either from the political or military point of view.

In spite of these circumstances, however, the exiled Jugoslavian regime under British control still sought to utilize Michailovitch as its agent within Jugoslavia. In February of this year the Soviet Union countered with a note of protest to the refugee Jugoslavian Government against continued support of the Tschetnitzi and rightest General Michailovitch, stating that he was cooperating with the Axis forces. Under this Soviet pressure, to which the Soviet advances on the Eastern Front lent added weight, dissension arose within the refugee regime which resulted in its complete reorganization last June. Strong protests were voiced at the time in Britain's right-wing press against Soviet schemes in Jugoslavia. But the reported establishment of a Provisional Government of "Free" Jugoslavia under Croatian Partizans and with Soviet backing is clear indication that British and American influence in this part of the Balkans is withdrawing before that of the Soviet Union.

The British supported refugee Jugoslavian regime is now more on the growing list of those who have awakened too late to a bitter realization of how little faith can be placed in Anglo-American promises; how little the so-called "four freedoms" really signify in the United States and Britain's intricate game of power politics. It is one more of those used by Britain and America to further their own schemes and dropped cold when no longer useful, one more example by which the arrant hypocrisy of the Atlantic Charter stands revealed.

Behind Argentina's Revolution

Upholding the Policy of Neutrality, the New Government Maintains Economic Unity With All South American Nations

By MINORU UNNO
(Written for the Nippon Times)

Part II

While maintaining the policy of neutrality in international affairs, the Argentine Government desires to bring about an economic unity with all the nations of South America for the purpose of establishing her own national economy and a South American economic bloc known as "the La Plata economic sphere."

All this has been concretely shown by the various economic agreements which have been concluded between Argentina on one hand and such countries as Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay on the other. I shall dwell on them briefly as follows:

1. An economic agreement with Bolivia: An economic agreement was signed between Argentine and Bolivia on July 23 regarding the supply of rubber by the latter for a period of four years.

(A). The Agricultural Bank of Bolivia was to supply to the Rubber Distribution Committee of the Argentine Agricultural Department rubber amounting to 250 tons per year at the following cost, inclusive of all expenses necessary for its exportation and transportation in Bolivian territory.

(a). Nine pesos per kilogram for first class raw rubber of the Beni kind.

(b). Ten pesos and 50 centavos per kilogram for first class smoked and dried rubber plates.

(c). Five pesos and 40 centavos per kilogram for Celnanbe rubber. (The rubber of this kind shall not exceed ten per cent of the total amount of rubber supplied.)

(B). The Agricultural Bank of Bolivia wants secure from Argentine rubber tires and tubes amounting to 25 per cent and other rubber manufactures amounting to five per cent, of the total rubber actually imported from Bolivia to Argentine during the tenure of the foregoing agreement, to the total of 75,000 kilograms per year.

(C). The period of this agreement shall be four years, from January 1, 1943 to December 31, 1946.

(D). During the period of this agreement, the Argentine shall grant permission for the exportation to Bolivia of machines, farm implements and cattle for multiplying purposes to the aggregate amount of 200,000 pesos per year.

Treaty With Chile

2. A commercial treaty concluded between Argentine and Chile.

On August 21, a reception was given in honor of the Chilean Foreign Minister Fernandez, who visited Argentine, by the then Argentine Foreign Minister Storni. On this occasion, the Argentine Foreign Minister favored the establishment of a closer economic relationship between the two countries as follows:

"I am firmly convinced that time has come when under the aegis of the two heroes of San Martin and O'Higgins, the peoples of both Chile and Argentine should show in a most concrete way their perfect mutual understanding, and trust not only for a temporary agreement but for a permanent unity of purposes in all branches of endeavors. The tariff alliance which we all desire between the two nations should aim at the furtherance of the highest interests of the nations rather than those of producers, manufacturers or merchants. And for the attainment of such a great objective, detailed and cautious studies and examination are necessary."

In replying to the above address, Foreign Minister Fernandez said:

"The Chilean Government welcomes the initiative taken by the Argentine Government for the conclusion of various progressive treaties leading up to the formation of a tariff alliance between the two countries. Such a system should be extended to other countries of South America in the future. I shall indeed be extremely happy if such a system should result in the advancing of a neighborly spirit between Argentine and Chile and in the promotion of the general welfare for the American Continent."

On August 24, the Foreign Ministers of both countries signed the following three agreements:

(a) An agreement to create a mixed committee of six men representing each country before September 25 for the purpose of discussing the basic matters pertaining to the formation of a tariff agreement between the two countries.

(b). An agreement pertaining to free transit between the two countries for the exportation and importation of goods and products to and from the third countries.

(c). An agreement regarding railway connections between the two nations.

Just before signing these agreements, Foreign Minister Storni referred to the formation of a tariff alliance with Chile and said:

"It goes without saying that the formation of a tariff alliance should be preceded by a full and careful investigation about its practice. However, it may be said that both countries have already taken a big stride for the formation of a far-reaching and effective compact for cementing the common ties existing between the two nations."

Latest reports from Buenos Aires state that on September 23 a mixed committee for the study of the problems of a tariff alliance between the two nations was formed and that on November 18 a barter agreement on the exchange of Argentine wheat and Chilean copper ores was concluded and that Argentine vessels would be employed for the transportation of these products.

3. A commercial agreement between Argentine and Paraguay.

A commercial agreement was signed by new Argentine Foreign Minister Gilbert and Paraguayan Finance Minister Espinosa, and a mixed committee of the two nations has been studying the possibility of a tariff alliance between them.

Thus, Argentine is attempting to form what may be termed as the La Plata economic bloc which may one day be expanded into a South American economic bloc with that country as the center of its operation.

Argentina Oppressed

The policy of maintaining friendly relations with all the nations of the world is most harmonious with the sentiments of the Argentine people and for this reason it has been maintained since the first European War when this policy was propounded by President Irigoyen. However, since the time of the Rio de Janeiro Conference, the United States has been resorting to all sorts of outrageous oppressions on Argentine to make her give up this peaceful policy and sever diplomatic relations with the Axis nations.

It has been reported that when Britain and the United States recognized the Ramirez Government, they made the diplomatic severance with Japan and Germany the condition of their recognition. The American Government cancelled permits on exports to Argentine. Moreover, by means of pernicious propaganda carried on in Argentine the United States created the impression that she has been fully supplying military weapons and ammunitions to Brazil and Chile, both of whom have severed diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany, thereby creating an irritation among the people of Argentine. This state of affairs is clearly shown by the official letters exchanged between Secretary of State Hull and former Argentine Foreign Minister Storni, which were one-sidedly published by the American Government on September 7. These exchanged letters were not of the nature for publication, but the American Government made them public because of her dissatisfaction over the foreign policy of the Argentine Government and for the purpose of placing the Ramirez Government in a difficult position.

U.S. Envoy Recalled

Prior to that time, American Ambasador Armour was called back to Washington from his post at Buenos Aires on August 9, and on August 12 the Washington Post carried an editorial comment on his return and said: "The patience of the United States has attained the boiling point regarding the foreign policy of Argentine. The two countries are about to tread on different roads ... the attitude of Argentine shows that she has been playing double diplomacy."

The United States recalled Ambassador Armour because of its dissatisfaction over the continued diplomatic relations carried on by Argentine with both Japan and Germany, and the American Argentine relations were marked by much strain. There is no doubt that during the return of Ambassador Armour to Washington, discussions over the problems of Latin America and particularly those of Argentine were carried on among Secretary of State Hull, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Ambassador Armour. President Roosevelt and Hull seemed to have then decided to maintain their present American policy toward Argentine.

On October 7, the American State Department announced that Ambassador Armour would return to his Argentine post, stating that his conference with both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, regarding the general affairs of American-Argentine relations, had ended. It was further stated that the Ambassador's return to the Argentine capital should be construed as no alteration of the American attitude toward Argentine.

Shifts of Envoys

Simultaneously with the above statement by the American State Department, the Argentine Foreign Office announced on October 7 the appointment of Escobar as the new Ambassador to the United States to replace Ambassador Espil. Ambassador Escobar was the chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Lower House and was also the head of the Post and Telegraph Bureau. He later entered diplomatic service and was appointed Ambassador to Spain. At the time of his latest appoint-

Commenting on the appointment of Ambassador Escobar to the Washington post, a U.P. dispatch from the American Capital on October 7 stated that only few Americans have personal acquaintance with him and for this reason his appointment to Washington would be highly disadvantageous to him in view of the delicate conditions existing between the two countries. An A.P. dispatch from Washington on the same day made the following comment on the recall of Ambassador Espil by the Argentine Government: "The recall of Ambassador Espil means that President Ramirez did not have any concern in bettering the understanding with the United States because the American State Department has refused to supply Argentine her needed military weapons and ammunitions on the ground that the Argentine Government did not sever its diplomatic relations with the Axis nations. Recent changes in the diplomatic posts of Argentine indicate not a change in her diplomatic policy but rather the consolidation of her past policy." A Reuter dispatch from Washington on the same day stated that President Ramirez is sending as Ambassador to Washington his trusted man.

President Ramirez has been doing his utmost to oppose the various and persistent oppressions which have been brought to bear by the United States upon his country. He recalled Ambassador Espil because of his ardent pro-Americanism and replaced him by Escobar because of the latter's neutral inclination.

Ambassador Armour having returned to his Buenos Aires post on October 13, the American-Argentine relations seemed to have assumed a resemblance of normalcy. In reality, however, the American oppressive measures on Argentine were never mitigated. Reports received from the New York branches of the Nacion and Provincia banks of Argentine made it known that the American Government turned the dollar accounts of these two banks in the United States into American domestic accounts. While the real meaning of the change is not clear, it is feared that the change may mean an act of freezing the Argentine capital.

Thus, the American Government has been resorting to various pernicious and economic oppressions in order to drive Argentine to a diplomatic severance with Japan and Germany, making the future outlook of the Ramirez Government very gloomy indeed.

Anglo-Argentine Relations

It has been well known that Argentine has been under the influence of Europe, particularly Britain rather than that of the United States, and she has been depending on Britain regarding her economic matters.

With regard to the present war, Britain seems to be greatly concerned over the fact that Argentine might completely come under the control of American domination and thereby her own influence in that country may be driven out. Reports from certain quarters seem to indicate that Britain wishes to support the present policy and attitude of Argentine. Such an attitude on the part of Britain may be clearly seen in the following two agreements between the two countries.

The first agreement concluded between the two countries concerns with the purchase of Argentine meat by Britain. The old agreement of a similar nature ran for a period of two years from October, 1941 to September, 1942 and stipulated the purchase by Britain of meat, mutton and pork to the aggregate amount of 846,000 tons. Because Argentine demanded a raise in the price of meat, the conclusion of a new agreement was delayed for a considerable period of time but finally it was signed at London on August 21, last year. The period of the new agreement is also for two years, from October, 1942 to September, 1944. It stipulates the exportation by Argentine of frozen, canned and dried meat to Britain.

According to newspaper reports from Buenos Aires, Britain is to buy from Argentine meat to the amount of 1,500,000 tons and payments thereon are to be made in pounds for shipments to the pound territories and in dollars for those to the dollar territories, including Soviet territories. The newspapers report that such an arrangement of payments was agreed upon by Britain and the United States in the fourth year of the present war, and that after the conclusion of this agreement Britain has been purchasing extensively meat from Argentine, Brazil and Paraguay.

The Argentine Agricultural Minister on August 21 stated on the occasion of the opening of the Argentine Cattle Fair that the conclusion of the Argentine-Britain agreement was delayed not because of any difference in views of the parties concerned regarding shipment but because of the question of raising the prices of meat, thereby denying any political connection with the delay.

(To Be Concluded)

East Asia's Edito ial Forum

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Burma's Industrial Dawn

(From the Greater Asia)

It cannot be denied that the present War of Greater East Asia has brought about a vast change over Burma, who becoming a member of Greater East Asia will not only raise her economic status but also help the people in raising their earning capacity and standard of living to a far higher level than during British domination.

With the dawn of a new era the Burmese people who had been in deep drowsy slumber for about a century, at once woke up to their sense of duty and responsibility. The response to the call for cooperation and sacrifice, has come from each and every corner of Burma. The fighting spirit of the Burmese people was caused to be reborn again as a result of the brilliant victories won by the Imperial Japanese Forces who drove away the Anglo-Americans with the cooperation of the Burmese. For her wholehearted cooperation Burma won her independence. By this War of Greater East Asia, the industrial status of the country has been raised.

During about a century of British domination, the rulers totally ignored the industrial welfare of the Burmese. Certain very important and valuable industries such as rubber planting, mining and oil producing were exclusively owned by foreigners mainly British. Cotton weaving and such like industries also died out as manufactured goods from England were dumped in the country. Thus, the Burmese became accustomed to depending on foreign made goods and led an easygoing life giving up even what little they produced.

But as the importation of foreign goods has now stopped, the Burmans true to the proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention," are undertaking industries though on a small scale. Oil has been extracted from rubber, toys and utensils are made from rubber, paper is produced from bamboo and soap-making and several other small industries are being carried on by the Burmans on a profitable basis. These have disproved the charge often levelled at the Burmans that they are an idle lot and good for nothing. The Burma Traders' Union has issued a statement to the effect that they would give every possible aid to such industries as stated above. This is indeed encouraging.

With the coming into being of several industrial enterprises a new era has dawned over industrial Burma and it is the duty of every Burman to help and encourage them and thus promote the cause of making Burma a prosperous member of Greater East Asia.

American Century?

(From The Shanghai Times)

As the second World War is progressing along its predestined course, it might very well be said, its underlying causes and the issues for which it is being waged assume an ever clearer shape, emerging in better light from out of that veritable cloud of propagandistic opinions with which its origin and conduct has been shrouded so far from the eyes of the objective observer. Since the fall of France, once main prop of the anti-Axis nations on the European continent, with Britain reduced to practical impotence and notwithstanding the gigantic conflict on the eastern front, it becomes increasingly plain that the principal directive of the operations, if not their actual execution, has been garnered in the hands of the war-mongering demagogues in Washington, and that the final issue rests between the Tripartite Powers on the one hand and the United States on the other, with as many "United Nations" as can be gathered under its aegis.

For that matter, even before hostilities broke out in 1939, the United States took an active hand in preparing the ground for the present conflict. Following Munich, which meant the abject political capitulation of Britain and the total bankruptcy of British foreign power politics as conducted for centuries, American diplomatic representatives in Europe swung into action to take charge of matters in which their elder and better British colleagues had been forced to acknowledge the most severe defeat in all history. To the utter amazement of Europe and all the world amateur American diplomats began a series of international intrigues which had for its purpose the continued subjection of the rising nations of Europe and Asia, quite in the time-honored British tradition.

Back of all the pussyfooting of those days and the present shifting of the anti-Axis center of gravity to Washington lies the assumption that the "American century" has arrived, and that the former British colony is the logical and historical successor and heir to a defunct British Empire. The notion of an "American century" was first broached by a number of intellectuals—or quasi-intellectuals—just about at the turn of the present century. The British Empire was then at the apex of its political power and prestige, not to mention its position as the world's storehouse of wealth and wielder of immense financial power. The fruit of centuries of imperialistic conquest and empire-building was turning ripe—it was felt that some day the fruit would drop to the ground. Just as the 19th century was supposed to have been "Britain's century," it was thought that the next cycle would be America's own.

However, historical evolution is determined by causes very far removed from all human conceit and the selfish scheming of mere mortals. If the British Empire flourished in past centuries, this is comprehensible since it was merely a matter of intruding, with superior technical means, upon primitive races in a primitive age—before the nations of Europe, or of Asia, had found their own feet and their will to determine their own destinies. Today, the Americans would encounter a vastly different world, where the peerless power of such nations as Japan, Germany and Italy is thoroughly adequate to defend the spiritual cultures and heritages of the East or the West—cultures incomparably higher than anything America can boast of. The notion of an "American century," with American materialistic civilization dominating the world, can therefore be dismissed for what it is: a mere chimeric vision on the part of academic charlatans, overwhelmed by the material size and "bigness" of their country and ignorant of the merits and aspiration of other nations. Heaven forbid that an unwilling world should have foisted on itself that grotesque paraphernalia which makes the "American way of living" such a hateful travesty of decent human life. It simply isn't in the cards that it should.

Hapless Followers of Chiang

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

It is distressing to all well-wishers of the Chinese nation—and there are no greater well wishers of the Chinese today than the people of Japan—that it should be necessary for Chinese soldiers of the Nationalist forces, in close cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Army, to be fighting the legions of the misguided Chungking regime, who are still offering pointless resistance in the face of Japan's New China Policy, so strikingly translated into deeds.

Distressing as the fighting may be, however, none are more convinced of the necessity for the intensification of the campaign against these resisters than their compatriots in Nanking-controlled China and Japanese occupied territories in the Southern Regions. These Chinese, now thoroughly disillusioned about the real intentions of the Anglo-Americans, and fully satisfied about the sincerity of Japan's mission, are anxious for the day when their brothers, now being deserted by the Anglo Americans, decide to join hands with Nanking and present a united front so that the establishment of a Free China for the Chinese may be consummated.

Now that they are being left in the lurch by the Anglo-Americans, it is opportune for the legions of Chiang to decide that the time has come for them in turn to leave the Anglo Americans in the lurch. It is the obvious reprisal for the tyranny of the Anglo-Americans who have wantonly caused the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of vigorous young Chinese by making them fight their war of obstruction against Japan on Chinese soil.

Coinciding with the blocking of all anti-Axis Chiang-aid routes of supply, the Japanese Forces, now in concert with vigorous young battalions of the new Nationalist Army of China, are redoubling their efforts to bring the hapless, under-supplied legions of Chiang to their senses, but the process involves the inflicting of devastating losses on the resisters which must unfortunately go on until they capitulate.

Oversea Chinese in Malai and other regions in the South now living in peace and comparative prosperity, are anxious to see their misguided compatriots share with them these same peaceful and prosperous conditions. While Japan stands firm in her determination to crush the Anglo Americans, she is always ready to admit the Chungking forces into the Greater East Asia fold, and all Chinese in Free China as well as in the Southern Regions pray for the day when their brothers will cease to allow themselves to be used as cannon-fodder by the Anglo-Americans, and swing over to the winning side, so that their unprotected women and children also may be spared the horrors of war. All well-wishers of the Chinese nation also pray for the early dawn of that happy day.

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,065 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Enemy Positions at Goodenough, Trobriand Blasted by Navy Airmen

Airfields, Installations Smashed in Night Attack; 13 Raiders Over Koepang and Bula Are Repulsed by Japanese Ground Units

Domei

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, December 15.—Imperial Navy Air Units made sudden raids on Goodenough and Trobriand Islands off the eastern end of New Guinea on the night of December 13 and bombed enemy airfields and military equipments. They set ablaze two places in Goodenough Island and three points in Trobriand Island. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Koepang Raid Frustrated
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 15.—A total of 10 large-sized enemy planes attempted to attack Koepang on Timor Island on the night of December 12. Having met with furious anti-aircraft fire of the Japanese Ground Units, the enemy raiders were all repulsed. The Japanese side suffered slight damage.

Bula Raiders Repulsed
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 15.—On the morning of December 12, three large-sized enemy planes came attacking Bula on Ceram Island but were all repelled by the Japanese Ground Units, which suffered no damage.

Press Comments

Wednesday, December 15
MAINICHI—Continental Campaign
TOKYO SHIMBUN—West Asia Awakens

Continental Campaign

MAINICHI—Since Changteh was occupied by the Imperial Army, General Chiang Kai-shek and the United States air force in Chungking have been frantically endeavoring to wrest it back. Chiang has rushed army corps from the 9th War District, while the American air force is sending out its precious "Pegasus" unit composed of picked aircraft. Meanwhile, Japanese are conducting a campaign of annihilation against these land and air attackers wherever they appear.

Why are they so desperately trying to wrest back Changteh? For Chiang's part, it is because he finds it absolutely necessary to recoup his losses to provide a favorable condition for the Burma campaign. Chiang has been boasting before the United States and Britain of the valor and strength of the troops directly under his command. Most probably he boasted of it at the Cairo Conference. Thus, his prestige will be irretrievably lost if he does not [illegible] of Changteh.

The United States air force in Chungking is exerting its utmost to aid the Chiang troops in their attempt to recapture Changteh because it considers this necessary both for preserving Chungking and for the sake of the Burma campaign. There is, however, another important reason. Changteh happens to lie at the shortest distance from the American air bases in the hinterland and it is taking advantage of this situation to try to inflict blows on the Japanese land forces in China and thus to facilitate air raids on Japan from the continent. What it is seeking is not merely Changteh in itself but the positions in and around it.

As aerial operations in the Southwestern Pacific are linked with those in progress in the continent we must, therefore, send as many planes as possible to the continent.

West Asia Awakens

TOKYO SHIMBUN—That the war aim of our country is to achieve the ideals on which our nation was founded and to carry the torch of Hakko Iu to all parts of the world needs no expatiation. Both our strategic and political endeavors in the last two years offer solemn proofs of that. United States Secretary of War Henry Stimson used to revile the Japanese conception of Greater East Asia construction as a scheme drafted by Japan to form a league of East-Asiatic nations as a guarantee of its own interests. But, this pitiable incarnation of world conquest seems unable to judge others except by the rigid yardstick of his own low prejudice. In view of the very fact that Paragraph 5 of the Atlantic Charter, which sets forth the shape of post-war commerce, conceals an Anglo-American conspiracy to rule the world, as he can see no other motive in the declarations of others. His abuse of Japan, therefore, constitutes so much admission of the impudent and lawless ambitions of the United States and Britain.

The nations of West Asia, groaning under the Anglo-American yoke, have recently come to manifest unprecedented unity and solidarity and are said to be expressing infinite yearning for a state similar to that which has been achieved by East Asia. Especially, the tremendous feats achieved by our armed forces off Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands are reported to have caused these nations to recognize the ample power of Japan to make its ideals a reality and thus to conceive of Japan as the one nation that can aid them to realize their long-cherished aspirations.

El Asram, an Egyptian journal, pointing to Burma's cooperation with Japan, says that the defeat of Britain was the logical result of its maladministration and further comments: "The Greater East Asia Declaration will constitute an insurmountable difficulty to anti-Axis camp." The fact that this paper has been able to gauge the situation so well and to show such interest in it, despite the difficulty of obtaining accurate information on events in this part of the world, shows the extent to which Anglo-American tyranny has driven them and to which Japan's policy of morality has penetrated.

JAPAN'S MIGHT WORRIES EDEN

Britain Must Fight Bitter Battle, Commons Told

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—Reporting to the House of Commons on the Cairo and Teheran conferences in the absence of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared that Britain must "fight Japan to the bitter end whatever the cost and however long it takes."

Eden said that the Anglo-American and Chungking missions had reached an agreement on "future military operations against Japan" at the Cairo Conference, and also took the opportunity to "set out the political principles for which we are fighting for."

Significantly ignoring Britain's past aggression against China, Eden said that the Cairo Conference had decided that Japan "shall be expelled from all the territory of China" and "reparation shall be made to China for all the wrongs that have been done to her."

In an obvious effort to cajole Chungking, the British Foreign Secretary praised General Chiang Kai-shek as "this indestructible leader of China." He then hailed Madame Chiang Kai-shek as the Generalissimo's "most gifted wife who has helped us with her sagacious counsel and unrivalled experience of the East and West and her brilliant gift as an interpreter."

Regarding the Teheran Conference, Eden said that he was more than ever convinced that the Moscow Conference had laid the foundations for "permanent cooperation between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union." He also emphasized that the result of the Teheran Conference would be the "shortening of the war."

In connection with the fighting in South Italy, the British Foreign Secretary admitted that the situation had reached a stalemate. "We must admit that the advance of the anti-Axis armies during the third and fourth months of the campaign have not covered the quite spectacular distances achieved in the first few months," he said.

"However, that is not due to any lack of initiative on the part of our armies," Eden continued, adding "the truth is, we have now reached the narrowest part of the Italian Peninsula. The Apennines stretch almost from coast to coast and where the mountains end, swollen rivers take their place. That is the position confronting us," he concluded.

Hawaii Panic-Stricken By False Air Raid Siren

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—Dispatch from Honolulu revealed that the first air raid alarm in two months for the Hawaiian Islands was sounded for 18 minutes last night. United States army authorities announced later that the alarm was caused by unidentified planes, which later were identified as friendly ones.

ISLES' DEFENSE TROUBLING U.S.

Admits Attacks on Marshall Group Are Difficult

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—In view of reports to the effect that Japanese Forces have been greatly fortifying their positions and strengthening their garrisons on Marshall Islands, American military authorities are holding the opinion that any American attempt to occupy the Islands would have to be preceded by the capture of Japanese air bases established in parts of the Marshalls, it is reported from Washington in a United Press dispatch.

The report states that in spite of repeated air attacks by the U.S. air forces, the Japanese are steadily sending reinforcements to the Marshall group and strengthening their air force.

American military commentators also express the view that since the Japanese Forces have fortified the Islands for more than six years, capturing them would be even more difficult for the Americans than the landing operations on the Gilberts.

In the meantime, an American officer who reconnoitered a lagoon of the Marshall group stated that in order to destroy the strong Japanese positions on the Islands, it is necessary to resort to vehement and consecutive bombardments. In case the Americans are unable to establish air bases on a part of the Marshall group, they have to rely on long-range bombers based on aircraft carriers. American naval commentators claim that it would be extremely risky for the American side to bring its carriers so close to the waters near the Marshall group.

EUROPE ATTACK IS DIFFICULT

Anti-Axis Needs 80 Divisions; Americans Must Carry Burden

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—With fresh importance attached to the question of the second front by the holding of the Teheran Conference, John Eliot, an American military commentator and New York correspondent of the Daily Mail, says that it will take at least 80 divisions to commence invasion operations in western Europe, and moreover more than half of the burden will have to be borne by the American forces. His comments are in substance as follows:

"A military force of 80 divisions is required for operations against the European mainland. Britain already has been drained to the limit of her capacity; therefore, the United States will have to provide 56 divisions of the necessary forces.

"The total of Britain's fighting strength at present is about 6,000,000, and out of this number, more than 2,000,000 belong to the air force and about 1,000,000 to the naval and mercantile forces. Britain is able to use only about 1,500,000 for the Mediterranean, western Asia and Indian fronts. Moreover, 600,000 men are stationed in her coastal defense and anti-aircraft corps. This leaves a remaining force of 900,000, but approximately one-fifth of this number is commissioned to military administration or training work.

"Actually, 24 divisions would be about all that Britain would be able to supply for field fighting. In the circumstances, the United States must supply the remaining 56 divisions. Incidentally at present, America has dispatched a total of 10 divisions to the Mediterranean, western Asia and the Indian areas."

CHUNGKING HIT BY HIGH PRICES

British Correspondent Describes Miserable Living Conditions

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—Chungking Government officials and their families which total approximately 200,000 are the worst hit of all the people living in Chiang Kai-shek's capital, according to a report from the Daily Telegraph's Chungking correspondent.

The correspondent points out that salaries have risen from 10 to 20 times that of the pre-war level, but Chungking officials are finding it difficult to eke out the most meager of existence since food prices have soared to 150 times above pre-war levels.

With the cost of manufactured goods and service correspondingly high, the correspondent says, "It's a riddle how they manage to make ends meet."

"Even foreigners are said to be increasingly dissatisfied with the appalling conditions although foodstuffs are more accessible to them than to the native Chinese. The foreigners are forced to exchange their pounds sterling at very low fixed official rates, giving a pound for the actual purchasing power of less than two shillings."

The correspondent also complains of the "horrid" local cigarettes, matches, and other necessities which are obtainable only at prohibitive prices. He sums up the trouble of the Chungking residents as consisting in these four problems: scarcity of accommodation, high cost of living, poor transportation, and intellectual isolation.

"One cannot easily imagine Chungking's housing conditions," the correspondent reports. He says that apart from the high Chinese officials, extremely small number of rich natives and heads of the foreign diplomatic missions and commercial firms, "I know of scarcely 12 Chinese and foreigners having more than one room each."

He points out, "the majority of the people live in bamboo and mud-built structures with bamboo matting as their ceilings."

Curtiss Workers Start Strike in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—About 6,000 workers at five motor factories of the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Corporation went out on a strike this morning, according to New York reports. With the strike, the production of motors for the new four-engined bomber planes has been suspended, it is further reported.

E. FRONT SEES BITTER BATTLE

Reich Evacuates Cherkassy; Mops Up Soviets On Bank of Teterev

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—Embittered fighting continued in the Cherkassy and Kirovograd areas with the Soviets gaining some ground, but only after paying a heavy price in men and materials. According to a Moscow announcement, Red troops have occupied Cherkassy. This was confirmed today by a Berlin communique which disclosed that the town had been evacuated by the Wehrmacht in accordance with orders.

In the area northeast of Zhitomir, German troops mopped up Soviet remnants on the west bank of the Teterev River.

Berlin disclosed that the Soviets in this sector lost between December 6 and 13, 11,000 killed, 4,400 taken prisoner; 927 guns, 254 tanks and a large amount of light and heavy infantry arms.

In the southern section of Nevel, Red formations attacked, following strong artillery preparations, with six divisions and two tank corps, but were repelled by the Wehrmacht.

Warning Is Sounded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—The danger of overestimating the strength of the Red Army in the Eastern Front was emphasized by the Washington Post today, according to Washington reports.

"The offensive strength of the Red Army has seriously declined recently," the Washington journal said. "Although Soviet forces may gain local successes, it cannot be denied that since the middle of November the advance of the Red Army has been stopped. On the other hand, the Soviet forces failed in their attempt to surround the German troops in the Crimea, while the Germans are wisely holding important points and causing the Soviet forces serious personnel and material losses."

NOMURA SPURS SHIPBUILDERS

Ex-Envoy to U.S. Says Enemy Seeks to Destroy Our Supply Routes

Declaring that one of the important objectives of the enemy's operations against Japan is the disruption of this country's supply routes, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, urged the shipbuilders of the nation this afternoon to ever greater efforts in constructing more ships and thereby to enable the country to maintain transportation lines which are so vital in smashing the enemy's ambitions.

Speaking to the workers of a plant of the Kawasaki Heavy Industries Company, Admiral Nomura said:

"For ten months, I negotiated with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull in Washington. The policy of our Government was to maintain peace in the Pacific and adjust relations with the United States peacefully," Admiral Nomura said. "I did my best to the last according to this policy with sincerity, never resorting to treachery, because, for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific, a point of compromise had to be found between Japan and the United States." He continued:

"The United States has supported the Monroe Doctrine for more than 110 years, and made the American Continent her sphere of influence. Recently, under the Pan-American policy, she strived for the further expansion of her influence throughout the American Continents. On the other hand, in East Asia, she attempted for 50 years to plant her influence in this region, insisting upon the so-called open-door policy. The United States navy existed not only for the protection of America but also for this policy.

Fears Reich Navy

"It was thought in America that Germany was a menace to the Monroe Doctrine and thus, previous to the first World War, it was the aim of the United States to build her navy to the same strength as Germany's. Thus, the larger part of America's navy was to be found in the Atlantic. But, after the first World War, the United States navy was concentrated in the Pacific. It is America's aim to protect her open-door policy and to gain control of the Pacific by placing the greater part of her naval strength in the Pacific.

"After the abolition of the 5-5-3 ratio, the United States adopted a plan to build a big navy under the two-ocean naval policy which had the aim of controlling the seven seas. The navy expansion program adopted then was to be completed in 1947, or several years later.

"The United States, regarding Japan as her rival in the Pacific, constructed various naval facilities with Japan as the potential foe. For the adjustment of relations between the two countries, it was necessary to come to a compromise, but the United States persistently insisted upon their interpretertion of the open-door policy, and the United States did not recognize Manchoukuo or the National Government of China.

"Already one month before the outbreak of the present war, the United States had decided to fight Japan. When the so-called ultimatum of November 26 was given, orders were issued to the army and navy authorities. Hull informed the British Ambassador that diplomatic negotiations with Japan were already closed and that the matter had been left in the hands of the army and navy.

Japan Did Her Best

"It is very clear that Japan did her best to settle matters by peaceful means and was only driven into the war after all measures failed.

"'It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wish that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain, the Imperial Rescript says.

"Though we patiently negotiated for peace, the United States lacked the intention to reach a compromise. We are now fighting a war we did not want just as at the time of the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War. We have never sought war. After hostilities had started, the United States Congress approved the declaration of war against Japan, with an attitude that the war was forced on her by Japan. Only one single woman member of

(Continued on Page 8)

Soviet-Rebel Czech Pact Blasted by Reich Paper

Domei

STOCKHOLM, Decembr 14.—Being the first treaty concluded after the Teheran Conference, the friendship and mutual aid treaty signed on December 12 at Moscow between the Soviet Union and the refugee Czechoslovakian regime is now attracting much attention, as the provisions of the pact are believed to have revealed the decision reached at the conference regarding the future problems concerning the small European nations.

In this connection, the London Times, said today as follows:

"The mutual aid treaty between the Czechoslovakia will reveal its real value when a similar pact is signed between the Soviet Union and Poland. The recent Soviet-Czechoslovakian treaty has taught Poland that she must make her decision now."

Meanwhile, the German newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, said Sunday morning as follows:

"Regarding the treaty signed between the Soviets and the refugee Czechoslovakian regime, it is sufficient to mention the fact that within two or three weeks after the Baltic States were given a similar guarantee by the Soviet Union, they were trampled on by that nation. It is to be noted, however, that the conclusion of that treaty has revealed that Britain has again yielded to the Soviet demand concerning European questions."

'Flu' Hits U.S.; 100,000 Laid Up

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—An extreme cold spell has come to all Eastern States of the United States and consequently influenza patients have rapidly increased, according to Washington reports. Among the members of the United States Congress, more than 100 are confined to bed with the "flu," and according to official estimates not less than 100,000 are now victims of the epidemic.

Java to Have Hospital

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 14.—A hospital for hydrophobia patients will be established shortly in Malang, it was decided at a meeting of physicians in Malang Province.

The new hospital will dispense with sending patients in East Java to Bandoeng where treatment for diseases will be available. At the meeting, it was also decided that nurses will be trained to take care of the school children in the Province.

British King to Broadcast

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—King George VI of Britain, who became 48 years old today, will broadcast to the entire nation at 2 p.m., on Christmas Day, according to London reports.

Yanks Taking Beating

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—Brigadier-General Howard Davidson, Commander of the United States 10th Army Corps, declared that the United States air forces in the Burmese area are being severely attacked by powerful Japanese Air Units since the end of the rainy season, according to reports from New Delhi.

4,016 Turks Dead in Quake

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 14.—The recent great earthquake which rocked the Anatolia district, Turkey, caused 4,016 dead and 4,171 wounded as well as destroying 785 houses, the Turkish Government announced yesterday.

Sweden Bans Communism

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 14.—The Swedish Foreign Office announced today that hereafter Communistic newspapermen would not be allowed to attend its press conference.

SOVIETS TO SEND PARTY TO REDS IN JUGOSLAVIA

British View Step With Deep Concern

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 14.—The Soviet Foreign Commissariat announced today that the Government will dispatch a military mission to the Communist regime of Jugoslavia headed by General Josep "Tito" Brozovich, according to Moscow reports.

The Soviet announcement follows:

"The Soviet Government is desirous of obtaining detailed news of the situation developing in Jugoslavia and also of the condition of the guerilla troops there. The anti-Axis organization in Jugoslavia has become a sort of political regime. This development is welcomed by Britain and the United States, and the Soviet Government regards it as the positive contribution of Jugoslavia to the war against Germany. Because of the above reasons, the Soviet Government is sending a military mission to the Communist regime of Jugoslavia."

British diplomatic circles are interpreting this decision of the Soviet Union as the practical recognition of the Tito regime by that nation, and further observe that the dispatch of the Soviet military mission to Jugoslavia will complicate the relations among the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States concerning Jugoslavia.

357 Casualties Suffered By British in Air Raids

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 14.—The British Home Ministry announced today that during November, the casualties caused among the general public by air raids on Britain by German air forces totaled 119 dead and 238 wounded, according to London reports.

The casualties in October were 118 dead and 283 wounded, while in September there were five dead and 11 wounded, showing that the losses have increased considerably in October and November.

Netaji Back in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, December 14.—Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, who had been visiting Java, Sumatra and Borneo, returned to Shonan today.

Montreal Workers Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—About 9,000 policemen, firemen and municipal employes of Montreal, Canada, started a strike today. They demanded the right of group negotiations, but as the city rejected it, they walked out. With their strike, all the municipal offices have been suspended.

Many Dying in New England States Due to Cold and Shortage of Fuel

Coal Supply In New York Metropolitan Area Nearly Exhausted as Result of Tie-Up of Over 20,000 Tons Resulting From Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—With the people of America worriedly facing an acute shortage of coal this winter, the United Press reported from New York today that 13 persons died in the New England area on Monday night as a result of the coldest weather experienced so far this winter.

Temperatures of 15 degrees below zero are reported from several New England States. With further cold predicted, thousands of homes in the New York metropolitan area have nearly exhausted their fuel supplies because of the tie-up of 20,000 tons of coal as a result of the longshoremen's strike in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Additional discouraging news for the shivering Americans was the announcement of the Office of War Information that United States coal supplies will hit a dangerously low level by March and if the stocks above ground are not replenished during the summer, the situation next fall will approach a catastrophe. The Office of War Information's report is based on information of the War Production Board.

Meanwhile, Harold Ickes, Fuel Administrator, declared that United States consumers faced an acute shortage of coal and all indications pointed to further deficits in the next few months. He said that there is no fuel oil available as a substitute for coal.

The Office of War Information quoted Ickes as saying that coal stocks above ground as of March 21 would be considerably less than a month's supply. It is predicted that the demand will increase in 1944 because of shipments to Europe due to the military operations and essential needs of the anti-Axis nations in the occupied regions.

Medical Conference Set At Manila From Dec. 20

Domei

MANILA, December 14.—Preparations have been completed for a Greater East Asiatic Conference on Medical Science, which will be held in Manila lasting for three days from December 20 to December 22, with Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, Indians and other physicians attending.

It is understood that more than 200 physicians have registered, while more than 200 scientific papers have already been approved for reading and discussions at the confab.

Vinogradov Leaves Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 14.—Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, Sergei Vinogradov, who had remained in Cairo after the recent three-Power conference, left yesterday for Ankara, following consultations with A. J. Vishinsky, Soviet delegate to the Anti-Axis Mediterranean Committee.

American Navy Is Falling Easy Prey To Japanese Fleet in Pacific Battles

Famous Argentine Naval Commentator Avers Nippon Has Only to Wait As in Bougainville, Gilberts Areas to Blast U.S. Warships

In every battle on the Pacific, the United States fleet played right into the hands of the waiting Japanese Fleet, and also in the future, the Japanese have merely to patiently wait and the impatient American ships will fall into their hands, declared Captain Miranda, noted Argentine commentator, in a news article titled the "Pacific War", according to a Buenos Aires dispatch dated December 13 to the Mainichi.

He revealed that the myriads of islands in the Pacific have been carefully and cleverly linked into an impregnable defense line by the Japanese Fleet, which the United States fleet cannot break through and at the same time it has served to assure Japan all the necessary war resources she needs from the southern islands.

The commentator further revealed in his article that the Bougainville and Guadalcanal Islands are the very life line for Australia, but comically enough each time the American fleet moved out to protect these two Islands she has played into the waiting hands of the Japanese Fleet.

By carefully studying the disastrous results in the Pacific, Captain Miranda went on to say that it becomes clear that all American maneuvers were results of hasty makeshift plans. Her strategy has never been based on well studied large-scale operations. No sooner does she stick her nose out in the Pacific does she has it battered in by a waiting Japanese Fleet. Thus, her operations in the Bougainville and Gilberts area have ended in tremendous losses both in manpower and ships.

Therefore, the commentator cynically declared: "In the future, all that the Japanese Fleet has to do is to patiently wait and the 'smashing attack' of the American fleet will come into her waiting laps."

NOMURA SPURS SHIPBUILDERS

(Continued From Page 1)

Congress opposed the declaration of war against Japan."

"The United States then mobilized her entire national strength to gain victory. The way she conducts the present war is the same as at the time of the first World War when I was at Washington as the Naval Attache to the Embassy, but only on a bigger scale. Thus, their determination can be seen.

"At the very beginning of the war, Pearl Harbor was smashed by our Air Forces. Then the British battleship, the Prince of Wales was sunk. The Americans do not openly recognize the might of the Japanese Navy but, nevertheless, they are frantically expanding their air strength to combat it.

"With German submarines sinking a tremendous tonnage of British merchant ships, that country is now concentrating her efforts on shipbuilding. Included in her great shipbuilding program is the strengthening of her submarine fleet, the repairing of aircraft carriers, cruisers and merchant ships, and the construction of new warships with stress placed on aircraft carriers. Britain's strengthened submarine fleet is aimed at attacking and disrupting the Japanese lines of communication.

Supply Problem Vital

"In a great war the problem of supplying the needs of the army, navy, and the air forces is extremely important. In the War of Greater East Asia, in order to supply the forces scattered throughout the Pacific, a great fleet of ships is absolutely indispensable. The success of these ships in carrying out their duties may well decide the issue of the war.

"Since the beginning of the war, Japan has gained control over an extensive area in East Asia and the rich resources therein have greatly aggrandized Japan's fighting strength. The United States, especially since the Quebec Conference held in August this year, has shown extreme apprehension over the situation. She has loudly clamored for an all-out attack on Japan, but keenly realizing her inability to carry out such an operation single-handed, she has persistently spurred the British on to cooperate.

"Admiral Louis Mountbatten was made the Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia and all the air and sea forces that could be possibly spared were concentrated in that area for an attack on Japan. However, the conveying of supplies offered a difficult problem and the enemy is lamenting over the shortage of bottoms.

"Their counter offensive scheme is aimed at Japan and at the strategic points in Japan's occupied regions. They have launched attacks in the Solomons area aiming at the capture of Rabaul, but most recently it appears that they been concentrating on the Gilbert area. It is expected that shortly the Indian Ocean will become a theater of decisive warfare.

Given Deadly Blows

"Before the war the United States stationed a volunteer air force in China, and when the war broke out attacks were made on strategic positions and Japanese shipping. At present they are receiving annihilating blows from the Japanese Air Forces.

"The enemy is engaged at present in attacking Japanese communication lines by guerilla tactics with the use of submarines and planes. They believe that they are hitting at Japan's sore spot.

"Against these designs, Japan must deal a smashing blow. All enemy submarines operating in East Asiatic waters must be sunk by our planes and surface ships."

"This means the possession of superior arms for the detection of underseacraft to facilitate the operations of our surface fleets and airplanes. It is our ardent hopes that more and more emphasis will be placed in this line of warfare and ever greater war results achieved. However, we cannot escape, no matter how great our efforts, the damage to a few of our merchantmen. Our sea transportation lines must be effectively maintained by replacement of merchantmen, with the zeal of constructing two, or maybe three, for every ship lost.

"The solid maintenance of Japan's sea lanes is a premise of prime importance in the attainment of an invincible position and this can be gained through the total utilization of the vast resources of Greater East Asia. The attainment of such invulnerability by Japan is what the enemy fears the most. The hardships and privations endured by the men on board merchant ships are no less than those undergone by the crews of our submarines or warplanes inasmuch as merchantmen are not fighting arms. The people of Japan must be deeply grateful toward these men on board our merchantmen.

Unity Is Stressed

"The aim of war, as clearly elucidated in the Imperial Rescript, is for Japan's self-preservation and self-protection. The world today does not allow the self-existence and self-protection of one nation alone. True self-existence and self-protection for Japan will arise only from the intermingling of the resources of entire Greater East Asia. Japan's existence and self-protection coincides with the existence and protection of the whole of Greater East Asia.

"The enemy was hopelessly depressed at the time of the Pearl Harbor debacle. No matter how desperately the United States government authorities attempt to cover up the recent Bougainville and Gilbert Islands losses, I am of the opinion that most of the Americans know how the situation stands. The repetition of such staggering losses will obviously gradually lower the morale of the American people. But the time has yet to come when the enemy will be deprived completely of its fighting spirit.

"The repeated smashing of enemy counter-offensives each time they are launched, by the unflinching maintenance of our transportation routes and the steady dispatch of ample reinforcements of airplanes, arms, ammunition, and food to the Japanese Forces at the front, will mean that the day will ultimately dawn when the enemy will be finally forced to discard his ambitions.

"The capture of the enemy's capital is not always essential for the termination of a war. It was not so in the Russo-Japanese war. The last World War also bears witness to this fact. In other words, it is the solid unity of the entire nation and the supreme efforts of each of the 100,000,000 nationals of Japan that will win the war."

Commander of India National Army Confident of Routing British Troops

Lieut.-Col. Aragapan Sees All Indians Are Anxiously Awaiting Grand March to Delhi; Patriotism Shown by Huge Donations Given

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

RANGOON, December 13.—The unquenchable ardor for the attainment of India's independence among the Indians in Burma finds outlet in the swelling of the funds for India's fight against the yoke of British oppression, declared Lieutenant-Colonel Aragapan, Commander of the Indian National Army, when interviewed here.

The 50-year-old soldier was born in Madras Province and was educated at Edinburgh University, where he received his degree in surgery. Previous to the war, he was head of an army hospital in Singapore. Recipient of full confidence of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, Lieutenant-Colonel Aragapan has been appointed Vice-President of the Indian Independence League and during the Netaji's absence performs his superior's duties.

In the following exchange of questions and answers, Lieutenant-Colonel Aragapan very graphically describes the attitude of the Indians in Burma and the all-consuming fighting spirit of the Indian National Army.

Question: What progress is the Indian National Army making in its onward advance?

Answer: The decision to bring the seat of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind to Burma has given marked impetus to the progress of the independence movement by the Indian National Army. Our compatriots are already awaiting us at a certain place.

Question: What repercussions have been created on the Indian masses in Burma by the Indian National Army all set to advance?

Indians All Ready

Answer: The Indians in Burma have been tremendously roused and are joyously enthusiastic over the news of the approaching march of the Indian National Army. Since I arrived here, large sums have been contributed for the independence movement. In addition to monetary donations, materials essential to war are also being rapidly contributed. When Mahatma Gandhi once sent out a call for contributions in India, he was able to collect only about 1,000,000 rupees. Compared to this, the manifestation of earnestness and ardor is something remarkable. The call for contributions by the League chapter in a certain place in Upper Burma resulted in voluntary promises of 500,000 rupees in a short period of six weeks, as well as donations of all sorts of materials for the front lines. The campaign for funds in Lower Burma at the present has already produced contributions amounting to 3,000,000 rupees. In Malai as well as elsewhere, wherever the National Army is stationed, the Indian people are giving full support and encouragement.

Question: How is the fighting morale of the Indian National Army in response to the enthusiastic support by the Indian people?

Answer: As the National Army is organized on the principle of superiority of quality, their fighting spirit is at the highest pitch. The one desire to march at the earliest possible hour for the front lines and to smash over the border burns in the heart of each man.

Question: When the borderline has been plunged, what degree of confidence do you entertain as to the outcome of encounters with the Sepoys and the cooperative assistance of the Indian masses?

Answer: Our army is organized on fundamentally different principles from the Sepoy troops, who have joined the army only for the purpose of obtaining money. I am confident that one division of the National Army will easily overcome 10 to 15 divisions of mercenary soldiers. The Indian soldiers know that Netaji Bose has unfurled the flag of independence, and it is quite obvious that they will rally unconditionally to the flag of freedom as it is carried over the border into the Indian people unfailingly cooperate with us.

Question: The Gurkhas, greatly valued by the British, are said to be stationed along the border. What is the nature of these Gurkhas?

Will Never Submit

Answer: No Indian, I firmly believe, has pledged allegiance to Britain from the very bottom of his heart. The Gurkhas hail from the mountainous regions of the Himalayas and once they are awakened to the real facts, they will never remain docilely submissive to the British rule.

Question: India is wracked by underground independence movement and the miseries of food shortage. What do you thing of conditions in India?

Answer: A political crisis is now confronting India. She is just on the verge of a collapse. Extreme peril threatens the livelihood of the masses. Knowing that Burma has gained her independence and that the Indian National Army is about ready to begin its onward march, the men in the British-Indian army have commenced to vacillate. Scores of thousands are deserting and some have already joined the advance guards of the Netaji's army. The Indian, emerging thus from the apathetic shells of their former selves, are now returning with full force to the realization of their true destiny as an Indian national.

Question: Lastly, what are your words to the Japanese people?

Answer: We have been blessed with the wholehearted support of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and the people of Japan. As India's independence means freedom for the whole of Asia, I would ask for full assistance from the Japanese people under the ideal of construction of Greater East Asia. In reciprocation of our debt to Japan, we give our pledge to work forever toward common prosperity in East Asia.

NEW ERA COMES TO P.I. SOLDIERS

Freed From Servility To Yanks, They Do Their Share for Nation

Domei

MANILA, December 14.—What sentiments do the ex-Usaffe (Filipino troops in the American Army) feel today and what emotions dominate their daily lives?

This, indeed, would be a matter of conjecture for some who would be curious to know what ex-service men think and feel today. But this should be as good a time as any to hear from ex-Usaffe men themselves and give their own version of a significant story.

"I've got only one life to live and one country to serve, and that's why I'm here now," remarks Jose Ballesteros, formerly a lieutenant in the 11th Division of the Usaffe. "The logic of history has proved that our fight side by side with the Americans in Bataan was a fight fought from the wrong side. And as history would have it, a chance has now presented itself for righting that mistake which I and my comrades at the front unwittingly made. That's why you see us here now, helping building the Republic, that we may see our country through these crucial times and guarantee for our loved ones an era of prosperity and peace."

And Antonio Aguirre, another ex-Usaffe man and also a lieutenant while in the service, adds the following words:

"Bataan was hell! But I'm glad we have lived through it! I'm glad we've lived to regret the combination of circumstances which placed our people on the wrong side of the fence, so to speak!"

Ex-lieutenant Aguirre had been given up for dead by his family and here speaks as though with a new voice:

"Japan has righted that wrong, and under her leadership the Philippine Republic has emerged. My comrades are with me, I'm sure, when I say that we owe it to our country and people and to Japan, who has waged this war of liberation from the Anglo-American yoke, to stand firm and perform our assigned task in the construction of the new Philippines."

An ex-Usaffe man who saw action in Panay, Sergeant Jose Buhat, contributes the following statement:

"I was a mere soldier in the ranks. But I've seen how it was and heaven forbid that we should have to fight again if in the end it would mean denying our country the heritage that has been hers as an Oriental nation and the future that is in store for our people in this war of emancipation against Anglo-American imperialism which Japan has spoused and is determined to pursue to a victorious end!"

The Fruit of Bitter Experience

Such are the sentiments that now fill the hearts of ex-Usaffe men today. These are sentiments that are verily the fruit of bitter determination of a nation once enslaved and now suddenly free to resolve her own destiny.

And these sentiments would mean nothing were the men that espouse them merely idling their time away in some unconstructive task. But, no; 98 per cent of ex-Usaffe men are currently engaged in some such constructive work.

Some 8,000 are engaged in various agricultural pursuits; 6,000 or more have returned to their pre-war jobs while 3,000 are in the rank and file of the government civil service.

In the general headquarters staff of the Bureau of Constabulary itself only two out of 29 ranking officers do not belong to the ex-Usaffe roster. Approximately 20,000 ex-service men are in the non commissioned ranks of the organization and are at present actively engaged in police work for the furtherance of peace and order in the country.

New Hope for Ex-Soldiers

All told, a new sun has risen in the east insofar as these men are concerned. A new spirit motivates their daily lives and a fresh outlook inspires their hearts. It cannot be questioned today that the trust which the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines manifested toward them when as disillusioned prisoners of war they were released from prison camp and guaranteed freedom and liberty without precedent in history, is now being repaid inkind by these ex-service men in the form of service to and faith in the Republic which has emerged out of the chaos of war.

The Republic, being over solicitous about the welfare of these ex-service men, has given them all the support and protection that they need to make a success of their newly-won and rehabilitated lives. In the Constabulary Service, for instance, ex-service men were given increases in salary and allowances. Whereas the lowest ranking private used to receive fourteen pesos monthly during pre-war days, he now receives a minimum salary of sixty pesos monthly. The new government is actually paying him ninety five pesos and fifty centavos monthly in the form of salary and allowances, whereas no more than forty pesos used to be paid before.

The government has also looked after the wives and children of ex-service men, and free medical service for everyone is available today. The State has also provided a handsome pension for widows and heirs of ex-servicemen now in the Constabulary Service.

Ex-Soldiers in the Farms

The ex-soldier who has returned to the farm can now go on plowing his field and planting his rice without fear of usurious moneylenders and casiques (absentee landlords, for the most part) who in times past used to hover about the Philippine countryside like proverbial birds of prey. New agrarian reforms promulgated by the government and the present system of benevolently controlled economy has guaranteed the liberation of the soldier-turned-farmer from the evils of the old system of agricultural economy.

Ex-service men who are at present in the civil service as well as those working in private firms have likewise been taken cared of. A new minimum wage law entitles the worker or employe to a wage or salary of not less than sixty pesos a month, as compared to the thirty peso minimum wage. A similarly increased wage scale is at present followed by private firms.

Reich Air Ministry Issues New Rules As Precaution Against Enemy Raids

Domei

BERLIN, December 13.—The havoc wrought by the anti-Axis atrocious blind bombings of Berlin, Hamburg, and other German cities has on the other hand resulted in most valuable experiences gained on the German side regarding the best methods for reducing the damage to the possible minimum.

In face of the enemy's savage "bomb carpet" methods and other new devices revealed in the recent raids, the German forces, too, have been taking all necessary measures, and the bombing warfare is indeed showing a very grim aspect on both sides.

In each air raid, the German authorities are collecting valuable new experiences which are then announced to the people. Summarizing the experiences of the recent Berlin raids, the Air Ministry has published a new set of air raid precaution items in the German newspapers and urged the German people to renew their measures for the protection against air raids. An outline of those advices follows:

(1) Glass is very weak and soon breaks when hit by the air pressure resulting from bomb explosions; therefore, all non-urgent or unnecessary glass articles should be removed and stored away in a safe place. Also the glass of picture frames often breaks and causes wounds and should, therefore, be removed. Glass doors and windows should in cases of raids be opened in order not to be hit directly by the air pressure resulting from the bombs and thus to be spared from being broken.

(2) Radio receiving sets, if broken, will be very hard to replace and should, therefore, be kept in a safe place; the best is to keep them right on the floor.

(3) To avoid or lessen the pressure from shell fragments of anti aircraft guns and from falling pieces of burning buildings, the subterranean air-raid shelters should be covered with wood shavings or mats: this has proved very effective.

(4) During air raids, water always runs short, and the waterworks system becomes inefficient owing to low water pressure, therefore, water should be stored in all available containers. Recently, the efficiency of the water reservoirs which had been hurriedly constructed in all wide spaces has been found very good.

(5) The experiences of the raids against Berlin, Hamburg, and other places have shown that subways, tunnels built deep under the soil, and similar places are comparatively safe and have saved many people. Moreover, in the Ruhr district, the tunnels constructed deep below the surface are being used as the safest anti-air-raid shelters.

(6) For the protection against sparks flying from destroyed streets, and against small-size incendiary bombs which pierce the roof, sand should be piled on th attics and floors, etc. In case the building stands, the additional weight, it is highly efficient to place tiles or bricks on top of this sand. Of course, the ideal from the viewpoint of fire protection are reinforced concrete buildings, because, no matter what fire damage is done to them, the fire will be stopped right there. While most houses look from outside like stone buildings, but most of them have a wooden structure and the floors, too, are usually from wood. Then, once they are set on fire, usually they burn down to the ground and collapse. In the case of iron structures, only the floor directly hit by an incendiary bomb will burn, and there is considerable chance that the fire will be prevented from spreading to other floors.

In view of the experiences gained in the recent air raids the German Government has promulgated new Anti-Air-Raid Building Regulations in which it is stipulated that hereafter houses to be built will have to be fitted with concrete floors. The appropriateness of this new regulation is being felt most keenly by those, who have suffered on account of the recent raids.

FILIPINOS' ROLE IS EMPHASIZED

Home Vice-Minister Stresses Slogan, 'Asia for Asiatics'

Domei

MANILA, December 14.—"Asia for the Asiatics is now a clear and definite doctrine, and it is up to us Filipinos to make our nation a Philippines for the Filipinos," declared Major-General Guillermo B. Francisco, Director of the Constabulary and Vice-Minister of Interior, in a speech over Radio PIAM on Sunday night.

Declaring that the Philippines is now "independent—true and real—" Major-General Francisco likened the country to a young plant whose life depends upon the solicitous and tender care of all the Filipinos. "It is for us to nourish it and nurture it; see it zealously grow into flower; see it progress and succeed," he said.

"It is for us of this generation to consecrate and dedicate our all to the cause of the new Philippines so that our posterity will not point an accusing finger at us," the Major-General added.

Commenting on the War of Greater East Asia, he said that this war "had served as a stimulant for the Filipinos to exert greater efforts to strive for lofty aspirations. The people of the Philippines have been given a broader and better understanding of their country's geographic, economic and cultural relationship with other countries. The war has made the Filipinos conscious of their being Orientals."

In conclusion, Major-General Francisco said: "Never in our history has the Philippines been accorded due recognition as a true nation as she is actually enjoying today."

Nippon Times
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

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Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1778.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 5, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥[illegible]; one year ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. Foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.00, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

BRITAIN FEARS U.S. DOMINATION

Press Urges Alliance With Soviets to Stem Yanks' Greedy Aims

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—All recent reports from London reveal an increasing criticism of United States policy—criticism springing not so much from deliberate anti-American press campaigns but rather from the uneasiness lying deep within Britain herself.

These reports disclose, the British fear the United States is coming to replace Britain in the economic sphere. The Times, London, recently took a glum view of the trade ambitions of the United States, concluding that America is preparing to assume the economic leadership which Britain enjoyed for the last century.

The Times exploded the idea that Britain and America could form an exclusive self-sufficient partnership which would guarantee world peace. Instead, the Times again urged a European policy based on an Anglo-Soviet Alliance, thus, revealing the British desire to "protect" Britain from American domination.

The Financial Times tersely quoted President Franklin Roosevelt's former words and said that the only coin in which America can expect to be repaid for Len[illegible] victory. This latter [illegible]ment is believed to indicate Britain's reluctance to pay off the huge debts being incurred in this war. Britain fully expects the United States to bear the lion's share of the financial burden with no returns in the post-war period.

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Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo